THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 90. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Ireland's Reign of Terror.

Public Indignation and Alarm.

Fifteenth Amendment in Delaware.

A Veritable Day of Jubilee.

Crime and its Retribution.

Jail Breaking in the West.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IRELAND.

What is Said of the New Coercion Policy—"Can a Kingdom be Enslaved" in Europe?

WEXFORD, March 26, 1870.—It would be impossible to convey an adequate idea of the feelings of indignation with which the new Coercion bill of the Government is regarded by all classes here. Not since 1846, when the late Sir Robert Peel introduced and carried another coercion bill, and when the state of the country differed very little from what it is now, were the feelings of the Irish people so outraged and insulted by English tyranny and intolerance as they are at present. From the determination shown during the last session by the present Cabinet to do justice to the Irish people, we were all led to believe that the days of persecution, like Edmund Burke's "age of chivalry," were gone, but, unfortunately, the conduct of the Government during the past week has proved not only how greatly we were mistaken, but how absurd it is for Irishmen to expect justice from the English nation. They are, I regret to say, very bitterly disappointed, particularly so as they were led to believe by the highest authority in the country, Mr. Gladstone, that Ireland was henceforth to be governed in accordance with Irish ideas. However anxious he may be to rid himself of the responsibility attaching to this expression, Mr. Gladstone cannot make the Irish people believe that he did not make use of it. If we except the disestablishment of the Church, which was no doubt a work perfectly in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people, the government have, up to the present, done nothing to fulfil the promise of the first minister of the crown.

THE LATEST AGITATION.

No sooner was the Church disestablished than the Irish people began to agitate for an unconditional amnesty for the political prisoners. Public meetings were held all over the country to express the opinions of the people with regard to the imprisonment of these men. They were attended by persons of every class in society and of every shade of religious and political opinion. Even those who were opposed to Fenianism joined in urging upon the Government the necessity, or at all events the expediency, of opening the prison doors. With the exception of the extreme section of the Tory party, the whole nation took part in this work of mercy. What was the result? After weeks and months of agitation, when the will of the nation was clearly and unmistakably expressed, the same Minister, who had promised rule Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas; who had shed what I am reluctantly obliged to call hypocritical tears over the Neapolitan prisoners, refused to listen to the cry of mercy in favor of those confined in British dungeons. Then, and not till then, did the people discover that they were betrayed. Indignant, however, as they were at what they considered, and consider still, an unjustifiable breach of faith, they tried to disguise their feelings in the hope that they might obtain what they expected and wanted most of all, namely, a good land bill. But here again they were disappointed.

Fixity of tenure became the watchword of the Irish nation. The right of the Irish people to live upon the Irish soil was proclaimed at hundreds of meetings held all over the country in the interest of the tenant farmer. The principle of fixity of tenure was adopted at one of the largest and, probably, one of the most representative assemblies ever held in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues well knew the wishes and feelings of the Irish people with regard to the Irish land; they knew that nothing less than fixity of tenure and fair rents would satisfy them; but they kept a deaf ear to the cries of the people and proposed a land bill which the whole nation has unhesitatingly pronounced a sham. Nor is this all.

GAG LAW.

The Government is now engaged in gagging the mouths of those who are crying out against their deception and injustice, by a bill unsurpassed in severity by the penal laws of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or by the despotism of the Czar. At such a time and under such circumstances it is strange, to say the least, for a liberal government to have recourse to such a cruel and arbitrary measure. And for what? For the suppression of crime among the agrarian population and to prevent the spread of sedition among the ignorant classes of the country. These appear to me to be the two causes which induced the Government to propose this "terrible bill," as a leading London journal calls it. For my part I must say that I am strongly inclined to think the passing of this penal enactment was a very false, ill-advised step on the part of the Government, and that before long they will discover that they have made a very serious mistake. They were, I readily admit, the most popular English Government that ever ruled Ireland, but it must also be admitted that they have passed this bill at the expense of all the popularity they possessed. I do not think that it will either prevent crime or the spread of sedition. On the contrary, it will be the means of doing much mischief, and, as I believe, have the effect of increasing the number of those outrages which it was intended to suppress. The people are disappointed with the Land bill; the coercion bill aggrieves and insults them. They have lost all confidence in the British Parliament. The chicanery of the Government during the last few months has made them more disloyal than they ever were before. They are become almost indifferent to Parliamentary action. I may tell you that I have very good authority for saying that all, or very nearly all, those who expected redress at the hands of Mr. Gladstone have lost all confidence in him, and have become so disloyal that it is greatly to be feared the next few years will be years of strife and misery in Ireland.

A BLOW AT NATIVE "LIBERTY."

The Coercion bill, or, as it is erroneously called, the Peace Preservation bill, strikes at the root of Irish liberty; it is peculiarly severe and stringent with regard to the rural population and the native press; there is no doubt that it will leave the great bulk of the people entirely at the mercy of the magistracy and the police. I believe I am justified in saying that one-half of the Irish magistracy is no more qualified, either by education or impartiality, to administer justice from the bench than would be the Hottentots of Africa, nor as well, for the latter are actuated by a spirit of fairness in their dealings, which, I regret to say, does not always characterize the conduct of the Justice "Shallows" of Ireland. Publicly and openly, without the least reserve or scruple, these carry their partisanship to such an extent that the people have come to regard the tribunals over which they preside as instruments of oppression. Orangeman is as much opposed to Fenian and Fenian to Orangeman, as if they were arrayed against each other on the field of battle. The one does not expect nor does he get justice from the other. Should a magistrate have any pique or grudge against a neighbor he is not, as a general rule, backward in availing himself of his position on the bench to revenge it. Instances of this kind are of daily occurrence, and have contributed in no small degree to degrade the Irish bench in the estimation of the Irish people.

TERRIBLE TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The Boiler of the Tug William Wells Explodes and Kills Four Men—Another Badly Wounded—Loss, $25,000.

Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, a most terrific explosion startled the residents of Bergen Point and Staten Island, jarring the buildings in the immediate neighborhood, and arousing from their beds the inhabitants of the two shores for miles around. The tug-boat William Wells, which was lying at the dock on the Jersey shore, just opposite the Sailors' Snug Harbor, exploded her boiler, and was torn to pieces by the accident. Besides the loss of property four lives were sacrificed, and one other person was seriously scalded.

The tugboat left New York on Wednesday evening to go to Elizabethport, where it was to take a boat in tow back to this city. At the point named, opposite the Snug Harbor, the boat was stopped and tied to the dock for the night, the crew taking their rest in the cabin.

THE CREW.

The crew was composed of five persons:—Maurice Roche, the pilot—who with a Mr. Kerrin, of Brooklyn, owned the craft—Walter Scott, engineer; Charles McKnight, fireman; William Dolan, deckhand, and Maurice Roche, Jr., steward. The pilot slept in the pilot-house, the steward in the hold, the other three in the cabin. When the explosion came, the men, it is supposed, were sleeping, and unconscious of their doom. The bursting of the boiler hurled them upwards and out into the channel, tearing the little boat asunder, and instantly killing the captain, fireman, and deckhand. Scott, the engineer, was terribly mutilated, but survived until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died at Bellevue Hospital, to which he was taken at daylight. The body of McKnight was recovered by the affrighted residents of the town, who flocked to the scene of the disaster, and, after a long search, the body of Roche, the pilot, was also fished from the water. Both were badly mutilated, their limbs having been broken and the flesh torn and disfigured. The body of Nolan, the deck-hand, could not be found.

ONE MAN SAVED.

The steward, young Roche, was the only one of the crew who escaped with his life. His preservation was due to the lucky accident of his being compelled to sleep below the deck. The explosion carried away the deck, and everything above him. His injuries, which are serious, consist of wounds caused by the scalding water. He was brought to No. 72 Liberty street, in this city, where our reporter visited him yesterday afternoon, obtaining the above facts. The engineer, according to young Roche's statement, retired to his berth without turning off steam, the explosion being caused by the consequent exhaustion of water. The boiler was blown to fragments, and pieces of the iron and woodwork of the boat were thrown hundreds of yards from the spot where the craft lay. The water was covered with floating fragments of the wreck.

A LUCKY YUARREL.

The steward's life was saved by a dispute with his father. The latter desired to sleep in the pilot house, and ordered his son to go below, not even permitting him to sleep in the cabin with the rest of the crew.

Mr. Roche, the pilot and part owner of the vessel, resided at No. 73 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, to which place his body was taken. He had been for twenty years a pilot and captain of tug-boats, and had amassed a considerable fortune. He was a man of sober and industrious habits, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was much respected. His funeral will take place on Saturday.

The tug-boat, which was worth $25,000, was fully insured. An inquest will be held on the bodies of the victims of the disaster.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

JAIL-BREAKING.

How the Louisville Prisoners Escaped—No News of them at Last Accounts.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 13th instant says:—

The escape of Smith and Mickey and the other less important prisoners from the county jail on Monday evening was the main topic of conversation throughout the city yesterday. How they escaped was the great wonder, and many were the comments in reference to it. In point of skilfulness and daring it was classed with the greatest of the exploits of the famous Jack Sheppard. The affair was well planned and well executed, or else luck was on their side, and each of them happened to pass out just at the very moment when no one was looking, and came down a ladder in full view of the street, which is always crowded with passers.

The account of their escape, as published yesterday, was incorrect in some particulars, being taken while the excitement was at its height, and before the real manner of their escape had been discovered. From an examination of the premises yesterday it was evident that the principals, at least, had long thought over the matter and had fixed upon this particular time and manner in which to make the attempt. When the guards were all called away to aid in preparing the new jail for occupation, the prisoners went to cell No. 6, in the third tier, a cell which was long ago cast aside as not fit for use, and in the ceiling of which there was a narrow and soft flag-stone. This, by some means or other, they broke in two, and, one half holding firmly in its place, the other half was pushed up into the garret, which is just over this tier of cells. This made an aperture just about big enough for a man's head to go through. Through this they crawled and found themselves in the garret, or just under the shingle roof. Nothing was left but to crawl through the port-holes, and they were upon the walls of the old prison, which almost touch the new. Against the wall of the new prison stood a tall ladder, which had been used by the workmen and very carelessly left standing there. Down this the whole nine came, in broad daylight, with persons passing to and fro, and were not discovered. They either, then, went back and climbed over a plank fence into the alley, or walked boldly out into Jefferson street and strolled away to be seen no more, perhaps forever.

It was currently reported yesterday that Smith had been sean at his father-in-law's house, in suburban California, but the report is not authenticated. As to the seven negroes who escaped little has been done so far, the two murderers being considered the main chance. Large rewards will be offered, and they will be as sharp in getting away as they were in getting out if they escape for good.

HORRIBLE!

A Boy's Head Blown Off.

A horrible affair occurred early on Tuesday evening at New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, by which a boy named John Clendenning, about fourteen years of age, came to a sudden and frightful death. During the afternoon the boy's parents went away for a while, leaving only him about the premises. They returned between 5 and 6 o'clock, and the boy was not to be seen anywhere about. They felt somewhat alarmed, and searched the house. At length they visited the garret, and there they found him lying on the floor with his blood and brains scattered all about, and the entire top and back of his head blown off. Near him on the floor lay a shot-gun, which had evidently been the instrument of his death. It is supposed that the boy had been handling the gun without knowing that it was loaded, and after throwing back the hammer had put the muzzle in his mouth to blow through the barrel. By some means the hammer fell and the gun was discharged. The feelings of the parents on making the terrible discovery may be imagined.

A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

An Aged Broker Robbed and Almost Murdered at His Office at Midday—The Jack Sheppards Speedily Punished.

Yesterday, in the General Sessions, one of the most important and most thrilling cases of crime ever tried in this or any criminal court was disposed of by Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., our efficient and independent City Judge. Two men, named Francis Degan and Daniel Whitner, were arraigned charged with robbery in the first degree, and also with felonious assault and battery, the complainant being Joseph A. Jackson. The accused pleaded not guilty, and the prosecuting officer proceeded to try them upon the indictment for robbery.

Joseph A. Jackson, an aged and venerable looking gentleman, tottered to the stand and told

A STARTLING TALE.

It appeared that he carried on the business of a broker at No. 5 Amity street, and that about noon on the 18th of March the prisoners entered, looked around, saw Mr. Jackson and his clerk and said, "Oh, we have made a mistake," and then went out. Fifteen minutes afterwards they came back, the clerk having left in the meantime, and said, "I guess we are right. Is your name Jackson?" To which the old gentleman replied, "Yes."

Whitner then handed Mr. Jackson a letter, which he proceeded to read, and while reading he was knocked senseless with some sharp instrument, inflicting a gash upon the head, which the old gentleman exhibited to the court and jury. He added that his office clothes were perfectly saturated with blood; and that for two weeks he was so prostrate and unconscious from the effects of the beating he received that he could not recognize his own wife. Mr. Jackson had stolen from him a gold watch and chain, valuable diamond pin, gold match safe, a bunch of keys, and a pocketbook, the aggregate value of which was $1000.

Robern J. Rosenthal, a clerk in Mr. Jackson's employ, was the next witness, who testified that on the day of the occurrence, between twelve and one o'clock, he left Mr. Jackson alone in the office, perfectly well in every respect, but when he returned, three-quarters of an hour afterwards, he was

FRIGHTENED BY THE SPECTACLE

which met his gaze. He found his employer lying on the floor covered with blood; there was not only a large hole in his head, but he was perfectly unconscious, and the floor and windows of the office were covered with gore. He procured assistance, and had Mr. Jackson removed. The clerk described Mr. Jackson's appearance before he left the office, stating that he saw him have the gold watch and chain and the diamond pin in his shirt, but on his return the pockets were rifled and the valuables gone.

Dr. Butler described the physical condition of Mr. Jackson when he first saw him, the most serious wound on the head being about two and a half inches long, in the region of the ear. The doctor stated that he was still attending him three times each day, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Jackson would finally recover.

Officers King and Lyon, of the detective force testified that they arrested the prisoners on the night of the 26th of March, while passing through Division street. Degan had Mr. Jackson's gold watch and seventy-two dollars in his pocket, and Whitner subsequently told the officer that if he would bring him to Mr. Jackson he would tell him the truth about the affair.

This was the case for the people, and after a brief and eloquent address by Mr. Kintzing, whom the Court assigned to defend the prisoners, Mr. Fellows poured hot shot into the jury-box for fifteen minutes, which resulted in the rendition of

A VERDICT OF GUILTY

by the jury without leaving their seats.

Judge Bedford called Officer King to state the antecedents of the prisoners, who drew a rather dark portrait of their characters. It appeared that Degan was twice convicted of burglary, and Whitner was arrested several times for different crimes.

To the usual inquiry which the clerk propounds, "What is your occupation?" one of the highwaymen replied that he was a plasterer and the other said he was a blacksmith. The evidence showed that between them old Mr. Jackson was pretty well plastered and pounded by the heartless ruffians.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Such monsters as you are should be caged for life. The sentence of the Court is that you each be confined in the State Prison, at hard labor, for the term of nineteen years and six months.

The spectators who crowded the court-room could not refrain from

EXPRESSING THEIR APPROBATION

at this just sentence, but gave vent to their feelings in enthusiastic applause. The audience listened with breathless attention to the shocking development made by the witnesses in this case, and the court-room presented a much livelier spectacle than the other branch of the court, where the monotonous details of the McFarland case are being evolved.—*N. Y. Herald this morning.*

UNFORTUNATE BLOW.

A Man Blows Out the Gas and is Suffocated—His Timely Discovery.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening says:—A guest at the Merchants' Hotel came very near committing careless suicide on Wednesday morning. His name is D. J. Martin, and he came from Brandonville, West Virginia. He is in the glass business, we believe, and came here yesterday on business. He took a room at the Merchants, and then went out. He did not return until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when he proceeded to his room, one of the smallest, by the way, in the hotel, and locked the door. That was the last seen of him until 10 o'clock this morning. Renovation is going on at the hotel, in the form of the annual "spring cleaning," and at about 10 o'clock the apostles of cleanliness were ready to commence on Mr. Martin's room. It became desirable that he should leave it temporarily, and application was made at the door. There was no response. Again. Still no response. Something wrong was feared, and the door was forced open. The room was found to be full of gas, and the occupant lay in the bed insensible. Examination showed that the gas had been left turned on about three-fourths of its full force. And it had been either blown out or turned off and the thumb screw turned partly back in careless haste or unsteadiness. Dr. Rogers was sent for and promptly attended the patient. By the use of proper restoratives he was at length brought back to consciousness, but at last accounts still lay in a very feeble condition and suffering very greatly. It is thought that he will recover, but his condition is somewhat critical. He says that according to the best of his recollection he blew the gas out instead of turning it off. Had he remained alone a short time longer, discovery would have been too late.

JUBILO!

The Colored People of Wilmington Celebrate the Promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment—Their Gratitude to a Veteran Abolitionist.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 15.

Happening to visit this city yesterday on business, I was speedily made aware that something of unusual importance to the colored folks was going on. Without exaggeration, the streets were literally black with people. A train of twenty cars left the depot at Broad and Washington avenue, Philadelphia, and seventeen cars came up from Baltimore, besides large trains from Dover and Delaware City. In fact, it seemed as if the whole colored population of the State was turned loose in Wilmington to celebrate the promulgation of the fifteenth amendment. Among the features of the day was a procession, which was both large and imposing.

After a few preliminary marchings the line proceeded to the residence of Thomas Garrett, Esq., and with many demonstrations of sincere love and respect placed him in their midst in an open barouche. He had a wreath of natural flowers thrown over his shoulders, and looked the very picture of content. No man in the country has done more for the poor and oppressed, both black and white, than Thomas Garrett, and it would have strengthened your faith in human nature to have heard the many expressions of heartfelt gratitude towards him uttered by these simple-minded creatures.

I could fill a book with anecdotes related of him and the early days of the Anti-Slavery Society. He was once robbed of all his property by the laws of Delaware, for his devotion to his principles. As showing the affection the poor blacks felt for one who had suffered so much for them, I will relate an incident as told me by an old woman of eighty years. She said:—"Did you ever hear of the time he lost all his money? Well! he did lose it all, and we poor darkeys couldn't give him any of it back; but I tell you what we could do for him—we could pray, and we had prayer meetings in four of our churches every day; and bress de Lord he got it nearly all back, and then we thought we had helped him some." The old man is "game" too, as another said when relating this story:—A young colored girl, who had been much abused by her master, escaped, and came to Thomas Garrett for the protection he never refused a fugitive from oppression. Her master, a prototype of his class, demanded her with pistol in hand, but the old man didn't give her up, and she eventually escaped.

The ceremonies of the day were concluded by speech-making at Institute Hall. I was fully impressed with the events of the day, and at last clearly understood the meaning of the sixteenth amendment. I wished many times that I had been a man, so that I might have raised my voice in honor of the peaceful hero of the occasion. L. P. W.

Incidentals.

—Some of the Democratic papers in Maryland denounce the action of the State Committee in recommending that efforts be made to conciliate the negro voters.

—A Salem (Mass.) paper thinks it a "curious coincidence that the grandfather of the bridegroom at a recent wedding in that city had but one leg, and the grandfather of the bride but one arm."

—It is said of the man who was pardoned from the Massachusetts State Prison last week, after twenty-two years' confinement, that he was more surprised at the street cars than at anything else.

—Complete returns from the Ohio Tenth Congressional District give Peck, Republican, 2631 majority over Hill, Democrat. Carter, "straight out repudiation and no nonsense," received 834 votes in Williams county and 141 in Defiance county.

—The Canadian expedition against the Red River insurgents is, judging by the names of its chief officers, a "linsey-woolsey" affair. This is defined by Worcester:—"Anything mixed and mean—a motley composition."

—"Washington," exclaimed a member of a Nashville debating club, in stentorian tones, "Washington was a great man; he was a good man; he was a noble man; his mind had a powerful grasp of the future; if ever a man was *non compos mentis* Washington was that man."

—John Slidell writes from Paris to a friend in Louisville that "it is now believed that the intended wife of the Prince Imperial is to be the Princess Marie Clotilde, of Saxe Weimar, and not the daughter of the Emperor of Austria, as gossip has had it. The little Princess Maria is pretty and rich, and a grand-daughter of Karl August, and, consequently, a great-grand daughter of the famous Duchess Amalia. It i good stock, and Napoleon knows what he i about."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., April 15.—Schr Addie Murchie, lying in the harbor, 26 days from Aracelbo, reports brig La Provencia, 75 days from Naples for New Pork, off Hatteras on the 9th inst. The Murchie was 14 days north of Hatteras. She had severe weather; lost jib, foresail, and topsails, and carried away forestays. Wind to-day NW., light. Thermometer, 71.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Romance.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............APRIL 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........65 | 11 A. M........80 | 2 P. M........84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Quincy, Mass., Knight & Sons.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Fanny, Turner, 74 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.

Schr James Martin, Baker, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud. 5 P. M. 12th inst., Little Egg Harbor bearing NW. by W., 10 miles distant, passed a large schooner sunk, with part of stern out of water, sails hanging in rags; New York pilot boat No. 16 was alongside of her; saw a galley about two miles from the wreck. (This is no doubt the schooner hailing from Philadelphia, reported by the steamship Lodona, at New York.)

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Nimbus, from Liverpool; N. G. bark, supposed the Carl August, from Liverpool; schr Addie Murchie, from Porto Rico.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 14.—Only one barge, the M. F. Hannigan, with linseed for New Brunswick, will leave in tow to-night.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Ella, Sam Hardwell, A. R. Van Buren, and Wm. Norman, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, 22 days from St. Jago, at New York yesterday. Had been 7 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE. and NW. gales.

Schr Sophie Wilson, Walls, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, for Philadelphia, was loading at Matanzas 1st inst.

Schr R. W. Tull, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cole-Gorham Case.

Debate on the Georgia Bill.

Selling Midshipmen's Appointments

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Court-Martial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In conformity with a recent resolution of the House of Representatives, charges have been preferred against Commander John H. Upshur for conduct unbecoming an officer, and the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a general court-martial, to convene at the Navy Department on Thursday, the 21st instant, for the trial of that officer. The following officers will comprise the court:—Rear-Admiral L. M. Goldsborough, President; Commodore A. M. Pennock, Captain E. G. Parrott, Captain William Reynolds, Captain Henry K. Davenport, Commander E. Simpson, and Commander William J. Temple, members, and John W. Bell, Judge Advocate.

It will be remembered that it was alleged that Commander Upshur made a present to a member of Congress of $1300, after his son had been appointed a midshipman at Annapolis. It is understood that the charges are based upon this.

Naval Matters.

The United States third-rate screw steamers Ticonderoga and Shenandoah, ten guns, now at the Boston Navy Yard, are being fitted for immediate sea service.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Commander Lewis, reporting his arrival in the Resaca at Valparaiso. The Yantic has arrived at Key West and the Guard at Caledonia Bay. All well.

The Gorham-Cole Case.

Another caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning to settle the fight between Senator Cole and Secretary Gorham. Speeches were made by Senators Sumner, Stewart, Nye, and others, all counselling peace. It was ascertained by Senator Cole and his friends that a majority of Senators were opposed to the removal of Mr. Gorham, and a resolution was offered and agreed to referring the matter to the old committee for adjustment. Senator Cole has intimated his willingness to leave the matter to the decision of the Senate.

The Georgia Bill.

It is expected there will be a sharp contest to-day over the amendments to the Georgia bill. The opponents of the Bingham amendment charge that the vote on the Williams amendment was taken yesterday, when a large number of its friends were absent, and when it was generally understood that no vote would be taken. The Senator, who has canvassed the Senate, states that there is a majority of eight against Bingham's amendment. There is a disposition to sit out the debate to-day until a vote is reached.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Petitions were presented for the repeal of the law preventing compensation to citizens of Maryland for slaves taken during the war; for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and against the revival of the Income tax.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society touching the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions, eulogistic of the scientific attainments of Dr. Hayes, and recommending the employment of his services.

Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial from O. B. Hart, who claims a seat as a legally elected senator from Florida, representing that the report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject did not contain such a representation of the law and facts of the case as the contestant was entitled to have, and asking to be heard in argument before the Senate. Laid on the table.

Mr. Fenton presented a petition to abolish the duty on tea and coffee, and reduce that on sugar and molasses.

Mr. Cragin, from the Naval Committee, in response to memorial, referred to the committee from retired naval officers for restoration to the active list, read a resolution adopted by the committee for its government. In the judgment of the committee, Congress ought not to entertain these applications for restoration, or for changes of rank or grade, unless such restoration or change be recommended by the Executive Department.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to authorize the authorities of Washington to subscribe $500,000 to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and to issue bonds for the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Conkling the bill authorizing the First National Bank of Delhi, New York, to change its location was passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to simplify and reduce the rate of postage, to abolish the franking privilege, to limit the cost of carrying the mail, and to regulate the payment of postage. He gave notice of his intention to move it as a substitute for the pending bill to abolish the franking privilege. The bill makes a reduction of the postage to one cent for half ounce letters, and substitutes for the franking privilege a system of stamped envelopes. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Warner introduced a joint resolution directing that the census marshals shall not be required to take any oaths other than the one prescribed in the Census act of 1850, and one to support their State Constitution and the United States Constitution. Referred.

House.

Mr. Beaman, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the claims of the Brazilian Mail Steamship Company, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims. So ordered.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the conference committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was read. He stated that the main points in the report were four—as to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, the Custom House at St. Paul, and the New York and Boston Post Offices, and offered to give any explanation that might be asked on those points.

Mr. Morgan wished action to be postponed until the report was printed, and criticized the fact that the member of the Committee on Appropriations who had reported the bill (Mr. Lawrence) had not been given charge of the bill in the conference committee.

The Speaker explained that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Lawrence, was absent when the bill was considered in the House, and that therefore the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had taken charge of it. It was therefore proper and according to all parliamentary rules that the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) should have charge of it in the conference committee. He asked whether it was a satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Morgan expressed himself satisfied with it.

The Speaker asked whether the other gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Lawrence) considered that his rights had been wronged by not being put on that conference committee.

Mr. Lawrence replied somewhat hesitatingly that he was not sufficiently acquainted with parliamentary precedents to know whether they had been or not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Farnsworth, in reference to the Chicago Marine Hospital, remarked that he had very good authority for saying that the building now being erected was entirely unfit for the use to which it was destined.

Mr. Judd asked Mr. Farnsworth to state his authority.

Mr. Farnsworth preferred to give the names of his informants to the committee now investigating the subject.

Mr. Morgan argued that the House should not be called upon to vote on large appropriations without an opportunity of understanding them. He wished to have the report printed. He regretted that the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had forgotten the role which he had assumed some time ago as the guardian of the Treasury.

Mr. Randall called attention to the appropriation for the New York Post Office, which the House had fixed at $400,000 which the Senate had raised to $800,000, and which the conference report raised to $1,000,000, and so as to the Boston Post Office.

Mr. Dawes explained the matter, which was further discussed by Messrs. Butler (Mass.) and Farnsworth.

The report of the Post Office Committee on the subject having been read, Mr. Butler (Mass.) said he was informed that that report had never been considered in the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) undoubtedly knew more about the business of all the committees of the House than those committees themselves knew. (Laughter.)

It was very strange that the report had not been considered in committee when it was signed by six members of it. That committee considered two and a half millions as sufficient for the New York Post Office and one million for the Boston Post Office, but so much money had been already badly spent on these buildings that those estimates were probably too low. If the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General would do their duty under the provision reported by the conference committee and require bids and give contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, the cost might be brought down to the amounts recommended by the Post Office Committee, and at all events he thought it best to concur in the report of the conference committee.

Mr. Lawrence remarked that the conference report recommended agreeing in a lump to seventeen Senate amendments which the House had rejected, and to six additional appropriations, and said he objected to acting on the report unless the chairman (Mr. Dawes) explained every item, or unless the report was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. He would never give his vote to an appropriation of three millions for any one building in the republic until the national debt was provided for, or until the great water communications of the country were improved as they ought to be, as they were much more necessary than those public buildings.

Mr. O'Neill desired to know how hard the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) had struggled to keep down these appropriations, whether he had equalled his efforts in that direction on the Naval Appropriation bill?

Mr. Dawes replied that he felt that he did, except as to the appraisers' stores in Philadelphia (Laughter.) He had thought that he would let up a little on them.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), a member of the conference committee, suggested that Mr. Dawes should let the matter go over till to-morrow, and let the report be printed in the meantime.

Mr. Dawes said he had no objection to let that motion be made.

Mr. Allison made the motion and moved the previous question on it.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. Dawes then moved the previous question on the adoption of the report. Seconded.

FROM THE STATE.

The Miners' Strike.

POTTSVILLE, April 15.—A despatch appeared in a Philadelphia paper yesterday, stating that several large operators would resume work on Monday next on the workingmen's terms, which is false. The operators are more than ever determined to adhere to their demands. In the meantime arrangements have been made to supply parties on the line of the Reading Road with coal from the Lehigh at fair rates. The Palo Alto rolling mill, according to the *Journal* of this morning, have contracted for coal to be delivered at this point for four dollars.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Terrible Railway Accident.

BOSTON, April 15.—Last evening, Bridget Dolan and her sister Ann, and Mrs. Jane Doran, residents of North Cambridge, while walking on the Boston and Maine Railroad, were struck by an incoming train on the Mystic Drawbridge, and Mrs. Doran had a leg severed and left on the track, her body falling into the water, where it disappeared.

One of the Misses Dolan had a leg severed and sustained other injuries. She was conveyed to the hospital. The third sister was uninjured.

Death of a Pugilist.

Harry Ayres, an Englishman, who formerly had some notoriety as a pugilist, was found dead last night in a doorway in Sudbury street.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Medina, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—It is reported here that the greater portion of the town of Medina, in this State, was destroyed by fire last night. No particulars have been received yet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Friday, April 15, 1870. }

In consequence of the holiday the business and financial transactions were of a limited and irrregular character. There was no meeting of the Stock Board, and we have therefore no Money market to report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 15.—The closing of the Commercial Exchange, the banks, insurance offices, and many stores has partially suspended trade.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $27 per ton, without finding buyers.

Cotton moves slowly at 23@23¼c. for middling.

In Flour, Corn Meal, Wheat, Rye, Corn, and Oats, the transactions were unimportant.

Whisky is offered at $1·02@1·03 in iron-bound packages without sales.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton, no market. Flour quiet, but without decided change. Wheat quiet but steady. Corn scarce and a shade firmer; new mixed Western, $1·07@110; new yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, $1·13@1·14; new yellow Western, $1·12. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $28; prime, $20@21. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet but firm at $1·03.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Cotton dull and nominal and unchanged. Flour firm and fairly active, but prices are unchanged. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, $1·45@1·50. Corn—white, $1·03@1·05; yellow, $1·08. Oats, 62c. Rye, $1·05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky more firm at $1·01 @1·02.

—With two exceptions, all the rum made in the United States is distilled in Massachusetts, and the distilleries are situated in Boston and the immediate vicinity. The Boston *Post*, in a recent review of the trade in New England rum, says that the greater part of the export is sent to the African coast, and points with pride to the cargo of a recent bark, which consisted of tobacco, rum, and four missionaries, one being a woman.

—A Florida correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* treats of the humbug about oranges. He wishes somebody would take up this branch of business, for the orange groves of which we hear so much in the letters of enthusiastic tourists are few and far between. Imagine the dismay of a raw emigrant to the orange-scented country, when on landing he runs to the first fruit store for oranges, and finds them selling at $1 a dozen.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PHILADELPHIA FESTIVAL.

From the N. Y. World.

Some eighty odd years ago, when a few hundred officers of the Continental army of the Revolution, at the close of the war, organized a social reunion, with a mild distinctive badge and the slightest possible suspicion of "inheritance," the sensibilities of party, if not of the people, were aroused, and the thing was regarded as dangerous. "I look upon it," wrote Mr. Jefferson, gravely, to General Washington in 1786, "as the germ whose development is one day to destroy the fabric we have reared." One smiles in reading this who nowadays sees on the Fourth of July the feeble remnants and inheritors of this association with a bit of blue ribbon in their buttonholes. Still, whether it was an honest, creditable distrust, or an idle, causeless suspicion, we have gotten bravely over it; and now we have around us military associations of all kinds and description—"Grand Armies" and "Great Reunions," "Armies of the Cumberland" and "Armies of the Potomac"—designed avowedly to embalm the memories, not as with our ancestors, of a war against oppression, real or imaginary, but of "that worst of wars, a war of brethren;" and not merely that, but if such orators as Martindale are to have their say, of the sectional and doctrinal antipathies in which the war originated. A social reunion—nay, even an eleemosynary one—of the survivors of days of peril and hardship no one can object to; but when the development of personal sympathy ripens into a huge parade, on which are engrafted political harangues and acrid, though monstously stupid, poetry and the expression of professional animosities, the thing is very different. Such we find, from the reported proceedings and the concurrent testimony of gallant men who come discontented from the scene, was the recent Potomac pageant in Philadelphia, at which Sheridan, as if in mockery of all Quaker tradition, with the fresh blood of the Piegan pappooses on his hands, presided, and Grant assisted, and Sherman, who had as little to do with the Army of the Potomac as he has with the noble army of the liturgy, took part, and Meade, surrounded by his enemies, played second fiddle, and Franklin sate unnoticed, and McClellan was barely mentioned—though when he was there was an outburst from the masses which the party managers, civil and military, could not control.

It must have been a curious sight, this gathering in the Philadelphia Academy of Music; that accursed building whence, but a week before, Revels had been excluded, and across whose polluted threshold—so says a radical newspaper now before us—"no decent man ought ever again to put his foot." It is not easy, looking at what was said and done, to say why it was held in Philadelphia at all, or even in Pennsylvania, when we note that the Governor of the Commonwealth (of whom we are no partisans), though himself a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, and wounded on the field of Gettysburg on Pennsylvania soil, was not invited to be present, and the native-born soldiers of the State and city were not noticed, or, worse, sneered at. General Meade, albeit not native-born, but native-bred, was there, and is spoken of by our neighbor of the *Tribune*, who had an ecstatic reporter on hand, "as having the face of an aristocratic Philadelphian, graduated out of one of the medical schools, with a touch of Dundreary in his stoop and dim eyes;" while Sheridan's "cheery countenance and bright face gathering rather too much blood"—that is, apoplectically inclined—is commemorated. Meade, we repeat, was there, with his modest right-hand man, Andrew Humphreys; and as he looked round he saw, besides Sheridan, by whom he was overslaughed, not Sickles, translated to a higher sphere, nor Butterfield, absent for a different reason, but Pleasonton, the most active of the conspirators against him, and a crowd of others who had tried to blast the laurels when they were fresh upon his brow. So much for Gettysburg, which saved Philadelphia; but what of Antietam; what of him—native of Philadelphia, whom his venerable mother and all his near kindred love—who saved the Army of the Potomac, for which Lincoln, not much addicted to reverential supplication, begged that "God would bless him?" If invited to join them, a majority of the rivals around rejoiced in his absence, and his name was grudgingly mentioned.

But then, besides a speech, of which we have once spoken, there was a poem and a poet. The latter is thus described by the *Tribune*:—"Boker, the war poet—the handsome Boker, as they call him in Philadelphia, and picture to themselves a kind of Dutch Byron, too drowsy to be grand and too well-behaved to be wicked—a lyric poet, whose noblest and boldest fire only smoulders amid such an oratorical verse-essay as he read." Now, from this high praise, though perhaps a little unintelligible, we do not wish to detract a tittle; but duty to truth compels us to say that on this occasion the "war poet" played the Army of the Potomac what, in no personal disparagement, we must describe as a scurvy trick. Like "Mrs. Cole," in Foote's farce, "he tipped them an old trader," and actually read to them as fresh a poem which was in print certainly six months ago, and is contained in Mr. Boker's last volume. Now, while it may be admitted that Homer and Horace, and Virgil and Milton, and the more direct prototype of all, Pindar; are always fresh, the antiseptic process has not yet touched Boker. Nearly a year ago we read, on very nice letter-press of Mr. Lippincott, such lines as these, which last week were recited as new in the Academy of Music:—

> "With growing courage, day by day, I hung
> Above the soldier of the quiet tongue;
> Sneers hissed about him, penmen fought his war;
> Here he was lacking, there he went too far;
> Alas, how bloody! But, alack, how tame!
> O for Lee's talent!—O ye, fools for shame!
> From the first move his foe defensive stood;
> And was that nothing? It was worth the blood.
> O Chief Supreme, the head of glory's roll!
> O will of steel! O lofty, generous soul,
> Sharing thy laurels, lest a comrade want;
> Why should I name thee? Every mouth cries,
> Grant!"

This, according to the canon of the *Tribune*, may be very fine, but it won't bear iteration. When Major Pendennis, an old soldier, was invited to Lady Clavering's second day's dinner he was very wroth, though he went. So the soldiers of the Potomac had to swallow Mr. Boker's cold meat, or hash, and be content. Such verses as we have quoted are not very palatable when hot; but when stale, not to speak irreverently of a Boston staple, they are as insipid as cold chowder.

That after such suffering—after Martindale's speech and Boker's poem—there should be some compensation in the form of a banquet was but fair, and a banquet there was. At which we read:—

> "What else shall be said of the feast? Meade presided; Sherman made a speech, and chatted with Burnside or Schofield or Belknap; Grant betimes blew smoke through his nose and looked imperturbable. Belknap was asked to speak for him, but misunderstood, and spoke at him. After all, if Grant can eat and smoke, why should he not speak? The example of smoking is, perhaps, no better than that of speaking, and of speakers the evening was full."

And then we are told that "no one talked with better brevity than ex-Secretary Borie in his tribute to Captain Williams of the Oneida"—explaining, we trust, why the department had not given him boats enough to save his drowning crew; and, finally, it concludes with a description of post-prandial agony which only a Philadelphia orator is capable of inflicting. "The feast of reason was also inspired by Secretaries Cox and Belknap, and the *excruciating* but irresistible eloquence of that highly popular orator, Daniel Dougherty."

And the curtain fell on what might, under proper direction, have been a scene of kind and genial fellowship, but which, prostituted by politics, was a hollow and a dismal pageant. The camp-fires on the Rappahannock or in the Wilderness created a purer glow in the hearts of those who clustered round them in the moment of danger than did the garish footlights of the Academy or the empty champagne bottles of the Continental in the hour of triumph.

HOW MONEY IS RAISED IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

The account of Mr. Lowe's budget which has been transmitted to us by telegraph contains too many obvious mistakes to allow of our placing much dependence upon it. For instance, we are told that the "budget was passed" on the day it was introduced—a feat in legislation which seems to have astounded a Newark contemporary, as well it might, The "budget" cannot have been passed, because it is never submitted to a vote of the House *en bloc*. Resolutions for separate taxes are taken up separately, and on Monday a motion for reducing the sugar duty was embodied in a resolution, and *that* was passed. But the measure as a whole has yet to be thoroughly discussed in Committee of Ways and Means, and this work will probably not be even begun until after Easter.

Again, the figures given by the telegraph as the estimates made in 1869 for the year 1869-70 do not correspond with the official figures now before us. But when all necessary allowances have been made for inaccuracies, the broad fact remains that the financial condition of Great Britain is prosperous now, and promises well for the future. There is a surplus of receipts over expenditure of £8,000,000 in round numbers, and nearly every department of the revenue has been more productive than was anticipated. This is a state of affairs that may well delight the heart of any finance minister. That it is greatly owing to the scientific method of levying taxes and duties now adopted in England, cannot be doubted. Long practice, many costly failures, and the devotion of the ablest men in the nation to the task of managing the exchequer, have enabled the Government to raise a very large amount of money with the least possible inconvenience to the people. Thus the customs duties are confined to a handful of articles, and yet they produced over twenty-one millions. So the income tax produced upwards of ten millions—fifty millions of dollars—although the rate was no more than five pence in the pound—or a little over two per cent. An income tax here of five per cent. produces considerably less than this, while the persons liable to the tax are probably more numerous here than in England. This might well lead our financiers to consider whether they have yet hit upon the best method of assessment and collection. The income tax is now to be reduced in England to four pence in the pound, or about one and two-thirds per cent. We propose to raise a much smaller amount with a tax of three per cent.

Our customs duties embrace a very large number of articles, while, as we have said, in England very few are touched. In gross expenditure, England is not so favorably situated as we are. The interest on her national debt amounts to three and a third per cent. on her gross income; the maintenance of her army and navy entails a charge of another three and a third per cent.; the internal administration costs two per cent.; the local taxation amounts to nearly three per cent.—altogether, about eleven and a half per cent. of the gross income of the nation. But let this fact be borne in mind:—In England there is no tax left in the statute book on actual necessaries of life. The last duty on corn, of a shilling per quarter, was abolished by Mr. Lowe in 1869. It was little more than a nominal duty, for it only realized £870,000. The duties on tea (sixpence in the pound), coffee, and sugar (one penny in the pound), still exist, and Mr. Lowe seems to have told the House of Commons on Monday that at present he could not do entirely without them. He has made no great remission of taxation this year, except the penny in the pound sterling on the income tax, and a half-penny in the pound weight on sugar. Some trade exemptions are all that he allows in addition.

With regard to the income tax, the exemptions here are much greater than they are in England, but still it cannot be doubted that at the rate of five per cent. the tax ought to bring more into the Treasury than it does. The amount realized in the last fiscal year was only $34,791,856, while the Secretary to the Treasury thought he had a right to calculate on at least forty million dollars. There can be no question that the tax is evaded to a very large extent, but the chief cause of its comparative failure is the rash way in which exemptions have been allowed, especially in the case of the agricultural class.

Another point worth noticing is that the taxes in England are so levied as to draw considerably more money from the rich than the poor. It has been calculated by Mr. R. Dudley Baxter, an excellent statistician, that what are called the "upper and middle classes" in England contribute £54,000,000 to the national income, and the "manual labor class" £29,112,000. Professor Levi, another recognized authority, estimates that the percentage of taxes to income in the case of the working classes is five and a half per cent., while the upper and middle classes pay twelve and a half. The aim of English financiers is undoubtedly that which has been well defined by Mr. Bright—"The taxes which now exist ought to be put on a satisfactory and honest footing, so that every man, and every description of property, may be called upon in its just proportion to support the burdens and necessities of the State." This ought to be the chief end and object of financiers everywhere, until the happy time arrives when we can do without the taxes altogether.

—General Rosecrans wants a treaty made with Mexico enabling American citizens to build railroads in that country.

AT LAST.

Senator Revels Delivers His Lecture—Horticultural Hall Crowded to Excess—An Able Effort.

Despite the opposition of the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music, Senator Revels, of Mississippi, has been allowed to deliver a lecture in our city. Horticultural Hall last night presented an audience and a scene that would have gladdened the heart of the most eloquent Caucasian. As early as 7 o'clock crowds commenced pouring into the handsome edifice, and long before the eloquent son of the once despised race appeared it was filled to excess. At precisely a quarter before 8 o'clock Senator Revels was introduced by Robert Purvis, Esq., in a few eulogistic remarks.

After the applause had somewhat subsided the lecturer started at once on his theme,

"The Press."

I have always borne to the land of Penn a peculiar affection. The good old Quaker stock of its citizens always excited my admiration. They have always been the champions of equal rights. In the days gone by the black men always knew who their friends were. The descendants of Penn were always ready to aid them when it cost something to extend such aid. A quarter of a century has hardly passed since Dr. McClintock was arraigned at the bar of justice for defending their rights. I have always had a high respect for him; and when the news of his death reached me in Washington I felt that abolitionism had lost one of its ablest defenders. Every Quakeress is a lily, and when they come up to their yearly conferences they show like troops of the shining ones. It requires nothing to convince us of the purity of William Penn's character. History speaks for him. He treated with the Indians as they have never been treated with since the foundation of our Government.

When requested to address the citizens of Philadelphia, in casting about me for a theme on which to say a few words to-night, I was bewildered by the multiplicity of subjects presented to my notice. My own people were pressing their claims upon me, and not only them, but the cause of freedom throughout the world. The solution of the great problems of this land are of the greatest importance. I forget for the nonce the realms of thought that would lead me into the land of poetry. The questions agitating the country called for my attention. Just coming into the public notice I, of course, did not entirely appreciate all that might be required of me as the representativa of my race. But I did fully realize that the action of the Senate would be of immeasurable importance to the colored people, and their future place in American legislation. To gain the recreation which I needed, and give play to a high-strung mental tension, I employed the hours of the early stage of my residence in the capital in surveying the objects of curiosity which attract the stranger.

Here the speaker gave at some length a description of what he saw in the various departments at Washington, and continued:—I reserved as the most interesting point to me, the visit to the Patent Office. Amid a multiplicity of other matters I noticed the old printing press of Benjamin Franklin, the "Boston Printer and the Philadelphia Philosopher." The words of Elliott came into my mind, and here I received the suggestions that eventually settled upon the "Press" as the subject of my remarks.

I propose, therefore, my friends, to follow here to-night a train of thought which the old printing press of Franklin and the words of Elliott suggested to my mind. It seems almost miraculous that the three greatest inventions should have been made during the same epoch, and that that epoch immediately preceded the discovery of the New World—the application of gunpowder and the magnetic needle to practical use, and the invention of movable types, for the purposes of printing, by Faust, and Schaeffer, and Guttenberg. It is of the last that I have chiefly to do. I don't intend to attempt to prove that the principles of printing were known to every nation of antiquity by whom coins and medals were made. The fact itself carries with it its own argument. Nor do I design to present in any detail the history of the art; but I shall merely dwell upon printing as an element of modern progress, and the uses and abuses accompanying it in our times. Therefore, in the words "The Press"—or, if you please, the newspaper—is found the theme on which I propose to speak to-night.

In our generation and land it is impossible to form any conception of the slowness of gathering news in former times. The use of steam and electricity has revolutioned the entire business of the age. The slow-moving stage coach is superseded by the railway car. The mounted carrier who travelled from point to point is supplanted by the telegram, and to-night the tired settler of the Western country reads not only the news of his own country, but that of London and Pekin. Compare the advantages for the conveyance of news with those of mediæval times. A synod meets in Rome. In former times no member of that indefatigable and worthy body known as the reportorial corps would, in the guise of a priest, steal their secrets; but now the business of to-day is published in the papers of the following morning all over the world. When we ponder over the beauties of Homer and Livy we forget that it is only four hundred years since those works were only in manuscript.

The unlettered freedman in the savannas of the South has more educational advantages now than the king upon his throne in the time of the Middle Ages. Fulton proved to the croakers of his age the practicability of steam. Morse has improved largely on Franklin's idea in regard to the management and use of electricity. Daguerre has snatched from the face of the sun the art of transferring the lineaments of the human face divine to paper, thus transmitting them from father to son, and the candid mind must acknowledge that much that has been accomplished in the past has been due to the influence of the press. The progress of this country in intellectual and material things is largely due to the newspapers. The time is not long gone by when the present unlicensed freedom of the press would not be tolerated, and yet in this country it is part and parcel of the organic statute that Congress shall not pass a law abridging the "liberty of speech nor the freedom of the press."

The speaker quoted from Hume's "History of England" to show the laws that had been passed in former times abridging this freedom of the press, and referred to statutes thus interfering, that had been ordained by Queen Elizabeth and King James.

He also quoted from "Blackstone's Commentaries," giving the law of Great Britain, subject to the amendments of Parliament, and resumed:

The abuse of free will—of the liberty of the press—is the proper subject of legal punishment. The first colonial settlement of this country was the first to make enactments in regard to the freedom of the press, licensing only those whom the Legislature appointed. The language of Blackstone was transferred into the Constitution of Massachusetts, and the definition there given may be regarded as the opinion of the fathers of our Republic.

In our age it is the fashion to speak of preceding centuries with disparagement. My opinion is we do not justly consider the doings of the eighteenth century. It had just emerged from one that was the cause of all the tyranny that blot its pages.

The first newspaper published in the United States was the Boston *News Letter* of 1704. What a difference now! Take up some of our leading newspapers now—say the *Press*, of your own city, or the *Tribune*, of New York—and what a world of information is opened up to you without moving out of the precincts of your own parlor! The newspaper makes us cosmopolitan. From the rural rustic of a hamlet you become a denizen of teeming cities. At one moment you see the fields covered with glowing verdure—anon you are in the midst of Paris attending the trial of Pierre Bonaparte, or you are treading the streets of Yokohama, on the coast of Japan. The newspaper reader is as well acquainted with the language of foreign countries as he is with his own. He becomes familiar with the doings of kings; he is equally at home with the ballet girls or strong-minded women.

There is no newspaper of either continent that is equal in circulation to the London *Times*. It circulates in all countries and is under the eyes of all people, and yet I doubt very much if there is a paper on the face of the earth that is a more abject slave, in all its positions before the people, as this one is in relation to that common master called Public Opinion. The loyal people of this country smarted under the keen, hard thrusts which our nation was the recipient of at the hands of Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent in America during a part of the late war. Dr. Russell simply obeyed instructions emanating from the London office of the *Times*. He took his cue and dared not depart from it. If he did he knew what it would cost—the next steamer would have carried a new set of instructions to the London letter-writer on our shores, and they would have been:—"Pack up your traps and report by the next steamer to our English headquarters." (Applause.)

This slavery to public opinion, be that opinion right or wrong, is, to my mind, the most pernicious abuse of the freedom of the press. I am far from disparaging public thought. I believe in the rule of the majority; but don't believe that because a question is popular, that because the public is on its side, that therefore the question is right. The world as well as individuals must be educated beyond the dead line of mere party bickerings and strife. (Applause.) On questions of abstract right and wrong the education of our nationality demands our most painstaking care and faithful devotion; but then again, there is something reaching above and beyond nationality. To work for national good and advancement is indeed glorious; but far more glorious is it to work for universal good. Nationality is only one step below universality in the moral and mental progress of the world. I say then that public opinion may be a tyrant, and to educate it out of its tyranny is the highest moral duty of the newspaper as an element of universal progress. (Applause.)

Classical history tells many an interesting story. The old story of the ostracism of Aristides gives a good illustration of the tyranny of this public opinion. It mocked at Cranmer; it laughed at Harvey, for the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Those who mocked were convinced the printing press would either crush them or be crushed. The most humble of village papers has not only its "poet's corner," but also a department of book criticism. I could name a paper in your own city that has no peer in this line of literature. Whatever we may say as to the course of the London *Times*, one thing must be admitted—they always pay an amount for their literary department that calls to their aid first-class talent.

I do not wish to draw any invidious distinctions. I would not have the Press muzzled. God forbid! I believe were it not for the press I should not stand here to-night, and my race would still be in the gall and bitterness of bondage; but for the press, that grand part of the organic law which protects us all would never have been engrafted on the Constitution, and liberty and equality would not as now be the rule of the land. In the cloister of Abrogasta dwelt John Guttenburg, one of the inventors of printing. His spirit was stirred within him, and a spirit passed before him and tempted him in the guise of an angel of light. It said:—"John Guttenburg, thou hast made thy name immortal; but oh! at what price! Bethink thee what thou art doing!

"The ungodly are many more than the good! Thy work will but multiply blasphemies and lies. Thou hast uncovered the bottomless pit. Henceforth a swarm of seducing spirits shall come forth like the brood of Abaddon, and make the earth a hell. Oh! think of millions of souls corrupted by thine exploit, the venom of fiends distilled into the souls of tender maidens, and boys made old by it in the experience of sin. See mothers weeping over their demoniac sons, and grey-haired fathers hiding their faces from the shame of daughters. Yes, even the young virgin will be seduced to read what she should never have listened to, and thy press shall be the panderer of lust. Destroy it, John. Forget thy monstrous conception; forbear by multiplying the resources of the wicked to make thyself throughout all ages the partner of their crimes."

From such a dream John Guttenberg awoke, and no marvel that he trembled. He was on the point of burying his secret in oblivion, as the genius in the Arabian tale shrank back into its casket and was engulfed by the hand that had enlarged it. "But I reflected," says the sublime discoverer, "that the gifts of God, though often perilous, are never bad. I saw that to endow intelligence with such a faculty was to open fresh fields to wisdom and to goodness both alike divine. I proceeded with my discovery."

During the lecture the Senator was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of his auditors, and at the close he was greeted with a prolonged round of cheers, the audience thus marking their approval of the "man." A number of those present ascended the stage in order to have a hand-shake, and some even pressed upon the Senator for his autograph. He received all politely, and after the lapse of a few minutes quietly retired.

FINANCIAL.

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On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

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No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11t PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS.

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FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Offer For Sale $2,000,000

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RR. CO.

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $35,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, [4 2 2w
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

Government Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Gold, Stocks, and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Southern and Western Collections,

AND ALL OTHER POINTS, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. [1 263m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON

AND

RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company, the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

3 30tf PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 1 3m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest.

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

ADVANCES MADE ON GOOD COLLATERAL PAPER.

Most complete facilities for Collecting Maturing Country Obligations at ow cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 26t

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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New York. | Paris. [31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26t

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2t PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Rev. Alexander Kent, of this city, has accepted the call tendered him by the Second Universalist Congregation of Baltimore.

—Dr. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination yesterday on the body of John Schultz, who died suddenly at No. 528 Powell street, and discovered that death resulted from disease of the heart.

—A meeting of the colored residents of the Fourteenth ward, to make arrangements to participate in the celebration of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, was held last night in the hall at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

—Attorney-General Brewster, in response to an inquiry made by Colonel French, of the 1st Excelsior Colored Regiment, has decided that "colored citizens *can* be enrolled, organized, armed, and equipped as part of the militia of the State."

—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Robert H. Shanklin, a colored boy, who died yesterday at No. 619 Baker street, from debility. Also on the body of Edward Davis, colored, who died of hemorrhage of the lungs, at No. 621 Lombard street.

—A hearing took place yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Carpenter, in reference to rights claimed by a resident of a main street to place coal ashes in barrels and boxes on the sidewalk of a house on a by street. It was decided to be in violation of the law to do this, and a finable offense for persons living on main streets to place barrels or other vessels on the sidewalks of houses situated on by-streets.

—Last evening, about 9 o'clock, an altercation took place between John Houston, residing at No. 606 Penn street, and Edward Costello, living in the same house, when, it is alleged, Costello seized Houston and bit his under lip entirely off. The injured man was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital by Policemen Andrew Arthur and John A. Feeney, of the Seventeenth district, who subsequently started in quest of Costello and arrested him.

—The nineteenth anniversary meeting of the Spring Garden Institute was held last evening in the lecture-room of the same, Broad and Spring Garden streets. General William B. Thomas presided. On opening the meeting the chairman made a brief address, and later in the evening an address by William Welsh, Esq., was read, giving an interesting history of the conception and progress of the idea of which this and similar institutions are the result.

—Last evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, Kate Hill, a servant in the family of Mr. Baker, residing in the rear of the northeast corner of Eleventh and Hunter streets, was stabbed by her husband, Samuel G. Hill. The parties had been separated for some time, and Mrs. Hill had been for some months supporting herself by going out to service. Last evening her husband called upon her, and being refused money which he demanded, drew a dirk knife and plunged it into the side of the woman, and then fled. In his flight he threw away the knife. He was arrested a few minutes afterwards in the neighborhood, and the knife was found in Hunter street. Dr. Cooper was called in to attend the wounded woman, and he pronounced her in a dangerous condition, and by his advice she was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital about 9 o'clock.

At the hospital Mrs. Hill gave her version of the affair, that she had given her husband money in the afternoon to purchase what she understood was to be a butcher knife, but that instead of this he bought the dirk. In the evening, when he came to demand more money, he made a proposition to her that she should earn money in an infamous way, and upon her resenting, she was stabbed as before stated. Mrs. Hill is about 17 years of age, and has been married only two years.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113.

—A number of postal changes were made in Pennsylvania yesterday.

—The Georgia bill was ably discussed yesterday by Senator Morton and others.

—The Norfolk Board of Trade want a National Navy Yard established at that city.

—The National Academy of Sciences was in session again yesterday in Washington.

—Governor Smith is maturing a policy for the suppression of lawlessness in Alabama.

—As one preparation against the Fenians, the New Dominion Parliament has suspended the habeas corpus.

—The Potomac Iron Furnace Company of Virginia has sold its works and ore beds to Mr. H. Thomas, of this city.

—The Senate Naval Committee have agreed to report in favor of allowing the families of the officers and crew of the Oneida a year's pay.

—Four seamen were lost from on board the schooner Emily Curtis during a storm she encountered on her way from Matanzas to New York.

—There are complaints being made against Commissioner Delano deciding in favor of a certain patent canceling stamp, when there are others equally good sold at a lower price.

—By a boiler explosion on board a tug-boat at New York yesterday four men lost their lives and another was badly injured. All on board were asleep when the disaster occurred.

—The Ways and Means Committee of the House yesterday considered Senator Sherman's joint resolution extending the Income tax a year longer; they agreed to ask the House to non-concur and send it to the committee of conference.

—Mr. Scott, one of the delegates from Red River, has been arrested in Ottawa, as an accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry. Father Richal, the other delegate, hearing that a warrant was out against him, gave himself up.

Foreign Affairs.

—Daru's resignation will be officially announced to-day.

—A general workman's strike is to take place in Paris on Tuesday.

—The Senatus Consultum has passed its first stage in the French Senate.

—It is stated the English Ministry will abandon the Education bill.

—Severe punishment is to be meted out to the conscription rioters in Spain.

—Many Spanish priests refuse to take the oath to the new Constitution of their country.

—French workingmen who favor a republic, it is proposed shall vote with blank tickets on the occasion of the *plebiscitum*.

—Another prosecution of the *Marseillaise* has been commenced, the offense this time being the publication of a congratulatory address from some Lyons workmen to the strikers at La Creuzot.

Intermarriages.

Mr. Galton, in his work relating to hereditary ability, states that intermarriage with heiresses is a notable agent in the extinction of families! An exhaustive search among records of extant and extinct peerages shows that one-fifth of the heiresses have no male children at all; a full third have not more than one child; three-fifths have not more than two. It has been the salvation of many families that the husband outlived the heiress whom he first married, and was able to leave issue by a second wife. There are several most notable instances of the truth of this statement in English society at the present time. Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay, only child of Lord Overstone—formerly head of the celebrated banking house of Lloyd, Jones & Co.—who is said to live upon the interest of his interest, is childless; and so is Lady Holmesdale, who inherited from her father and the last Earl Cornwallis £30,000 a year.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Both Branches of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Government met yesterday afternoon. The business transacted was as follows:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair. The following business was transacted:

A communication was received from the Board of Health, stating that they had declared Broad street, where the railroad tracks had been removed, and Washington avenue, nuisances, and recommended that they be put in order. Referred.

Mr. Franciscus presented a petition from the Beneficiary Building Association, for the improvement of Alaska street. Referred.

Mr. King, a petition from the Knickerbocker Ice Company, to lay a track across Delaware avenue, between Willow and Noble streets. Referred.

Mr. Hopkins, remonstrances against the erection of market houses on Girard avenue, between Howard avenue and Frankford road. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

Mr. King offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to repair Broad street. After considerable debate the resolution was passed.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution that the Finance Committee report what action had been taken in regard to laying wooden pavements on Broad street. Passed.

The special committee to which was referred the matter of laying water pipes on Delaware avenue, between South and Almond, reported that it was not needed by owners.

Also, a resolution that all ordinances authorizing the laying of water pipes on Delaware avenue are repealed. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Fareira offered a resolution instructing the chief engineer and surveyor to have Morris square resurveyed, with a view of laying out the grounds similarly to Jefferson square. Passed.

The resolution instructing the Committee on the House of Correction to procure plans and specifications for building the house of correction, from three architects, was amended so that the expense shall not exceed $1500.

Mr. McIlvaine presented petitions for the widening of Forty-second street, for paving Thirty-third street from Bridge to Haverford, and for paving Pine street below Fortieth. Referred.

The following bills from Common Council were considered:

One to meet Common Council in joint convention on next Thursday, for the election of a building inspector. Passed.

To curb and pave the sidewalks on Darby avenue. Concurred in.

The amended ordinance to pay the additional salaries of the judges of the city courts. Passed.

Creating the fifteenth division, Nineteenth ward. Passed.

To enter satisfaction on the bonds of Charles S. Smith, Superintendent of Girard Estate. Passed.

Also, a resolution of thanks to Charles S. Smith, who had served for nineteen years. Passed.

Authorizing the grading of America and other streets.

Notifying the contractors to pave Broad street, north of Columbia avenue, under a penalty. Concurred in.

To allow Messrs. Rowland & Co. to erect additional wooden buildings to the rolling mills on Beach street. Concurred in.

To permit the Athletic Base Ball Club to erect a ticket office on their grounds. Concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

Communications were received and appropriately referred.

Mr. Martin offered a resolution for Councils to meet in joint convention on the 21st instant, to elect a building inspector. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall presented a communication from the managers of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, asking Councils to sell a portion of the Almshouse property, on which to erect a building for the use of the Institute. Referred.

Mr. Ray presented an ordinance granting permission for the erection of wooden buildings at Otis and Beach streets for rolling mill. Agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to macadamize certain portions of north Broad street.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution changing the name of Diamond street, and calling it Park avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one to have Park avenue opened. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Huhn moved to proceed to the third reading of the ordinance making an appropriation of $25,000 for the erection of a station-house in the Fifth police district. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall moved to resume the second reading of the ordinance directing the curbing and paving of the sidewalks on Darby avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Hall moved to amend by striking out "Island road or city line to Church lane or Forty-ninth street," and insert Fifty-ninth street. Agreed to, and the ordinance passed.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One providing for an appropriation to pay for a doorkeeper for Select Council chamber. Agreed to.

One for the laying of water pipe on Ninth and other streets. Agreed to.

One instructing the Committees of Finance and Law to report ordinances before June 1st, to enable the proper officers to levy and collect taxes. Agreed to.

One discharging the Committee on Water from the consideration of a certain subject. Agreed to.

One to enter satisfaction on the bond of Mr. Simpson, surety of Edward S. McGlue, late contractor for cleaning streets. Referred.

One repealing resolution to lay water pipe on Delaware avenue. Referred to the Committee on Water.

One asking that the Committee be discharged from the consideration of the bill for supplying the city with water.

Mr. Huhn moved to recommit the report, with directions to strike out the last clause. Not agreed to.

The resolution discharging the Committee was agreed to.

Mr. Willits moved to resume second reading of an ordinance to provide for surface drainage in front of the State-house buildings. Agreed to.

The bill was read and agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, of the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution to enter satisfaction on the official bond of Charles S. Smith, superintendent of the Girard estate. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley stated that the City Solicitor desired delay in order to more fully consider the bill for the collection of delinquent taxes, and therefore asked to withhold the bill for the present.

Mr. Bardsley then spoke at some length on the subject of delinquent taxes and the address of Senator Connell on the same subject.

Mr. Wagner contradicted the statement made by Mr. Connell in reference to what he (Mr. Wagner) said in his inaugural address on taking the chair of Common Council.

Mr. Oram, of the Committee on Gas, presented a report from the Philadelphia Gas-works, which was referred to the Committee on Gas.

Mr. S. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving of Ontario street, Girard avenue, Thompson and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the tramwaying of Albion street, in the Tenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to open Vienna street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave America and other streets. Agreed to.

The members of both branches held a joint convention for the election of Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Cattell in the chair.

Mr. Martin nominated Mr. Strickland Kneass and Mr. Stockdale nominated Alfred Young.

The clerks reported that they agreed in their tally, and the Chair announced that Strickland Kneass had received 54 votes and Alfred Young 9 votes. Strickland Kneass was declared elected.

Mr. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a report with a resolution to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the subject of paving north Broad street. Agreed to.

Mr. W. F. Miller, of the Committee on Election Divisions, presented a resolution changing the place of voting in the Second division of the Ninth ward from 826 Filbert street to 817 Filbert street. Agreed to.

Also, a bill to create a new election division in the Nineteenth ward, by dividing the second division. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Markets to draw warrants for the erection of a market house. Agreed to.

Mr. Allen presented an ordinance granting permission to Fergus Malone to erect a wooden building on the Athletic Base Ball ground. Agreed to.

Select Council bills were taken up as follows:

One requesting the Committee on Finance to report what action had been taken in reference to the paving of Broad street. Agreed to.

One instructing the surveying of Norris Square. Agreed to.

One to enter satisfaction on the official bonds of Alfred L. Dungen. Referred.

One instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to repair Broad street. Referred to the Committee on Highways of Common Council.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·22	MOON RISES	....
SUN SETS	6·39	HIGH WATER	1·02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
D. C. MCCAMMON,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
C. of Manch'ster	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Cella	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23
Union	New York	Bremen	April 23
France	New York	Liverpool	April 23
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	April 27
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 16
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 21
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark William, Cole, Cork for orders, Souder & Adams.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Heather, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Carrie S. Webb, Brewster, Savannah, Ga., C. Baslam & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, Washington, D. C., D. Cooper.
Schr S. P. Hall, Chipman, St. Mary's, Ga., Souder & Adams.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Julia, Mounce, 34 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark E. A. Cochran, Swasey, 14 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr H. A. Taber, Benson, 17 days from St. John, Antigua, with molasses, etc., to Field & Keehmle.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickinson, from Portland, with headings to order—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Flying Scud, Jackson, 10 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Dart, Calloway, 5 days from Choptank river, Md., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 2 days from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Southerner, Hearn, 1 day from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lookout, Shearer, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 15.—Two boats left this morning in tow, as follows:—

Grapeshot, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Wm. S. Boyd, with lime, for Elkton.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, hence for Antwerp, was spoken in lat. 49—no date.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 31st ult.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at Havana 8th inst., and sailed for New Orleans.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Diana, Siegener, hence, at Gibraltar 29th ult., and received orders for Genoa.

Bark Infatigable, Falck, from London for Philadelphia, passed Land's End 30th ult.

Bark Kate, Murphy, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, was off Land's End 30th ult.

Bark Acacia, Robinson, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Erie, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Bark Arthur Kinsman, Buckman, sailed from Matanzas 8th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, hence, at Rio Janeiro 2d ult., and remained 7th.

Brig J. Howland, Freeman, sailed from Cardenas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Kennebec, Cummings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 13th inst.

Schr Harriet Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 12th inst.

Schr John Walker, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Schr Clara, Mulford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 19th ult.

Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, hence, at Marblehead 11th inst.

Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, hence, at Marblehead 10th inst.

Schr Sophia Bowen, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Johns, P. R., 24th ult.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, hence, at Bath 11th instant.

Schr Harriet Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 12th inst.

Schr Abigail Haynes (of Ellsworth), Smith, hence for Newburyport, when beating into Newport harbor 11th inst., and nearly abreast of Rose Island Light, was run into by schr John Crockford, Davis, from Fall River for New York, and lost bowsprit, cutwater and all her head gear. The A. H. was subsequently towed into Newport inner harbor by U. S. steam cutter Moccasin, Capt. Baker. The John Crockford received no apparent damage and proceeded.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Stonington 11th inst.

Schr Annie, Adams, sailed from Richmond 12th inst. via Chickahominy, to load railroad ties for Philadelphia.

Schr Alex Young, Young, from Jacksonville, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs S H Bartlett, Harris; Glenwood Nickerson; Jas Jones, Jones, and J A Hammond, Gilkey, all hence for Providence, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs Red Jacket, Averill, and Cabot, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs A H Cain, Simmons, from Georgetown, Me; Baltic, Ward, from Jonesport, and Gen Knox, Lovell, from Bucksport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr Flora Smith cleared at Pensacola 8th inst for Philadelphia.

Schrs Susan Devitt, Devitt, for Bridgeport; Hamburg, Westcott, for Norwich, and J H Bartlett, Harris, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Schrs Reading RR No. 50, Nickerson, from Hartford, and Mist, Huntley, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schrs Gen Scott, Hart; Thomas Hull, Brown; Helen A Russell, Fox; A T Rowland, Rowland; Nellie Benedict, Chase, and E. J. Rayner, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The buoys that mark Green's Reef, Flat Neck, and Glover's Reef, Long Island Sound, have been gone from their positions for the last 30 days.

The Pilot Commissioners report officially that during the month of March, high water on the St. John's (Fla.) Bar ranged from eleven to thirteen feet—on no day were there less than eleven feet. February and March always show less water than any other months; we may therefore look for more depth for the balance of the season.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 325

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
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William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 34

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 16

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 330

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
2 45
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
of this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 195

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 235

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 175 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BRIGNOLI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
The management respectfully announces
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI'S FAREWELL
to the public of Philadelphia, before his departure for Europe, in a short season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
Consisting of
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
On this occasion the great Dramatic Prima Donna
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Will make her last appearance in public, and sing for the FIRST AND ONLY TIME the dramatic *role* of
AZUCENA, IN TROVATORE.
Sig. BRIGNOLI will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
MISS ISABEL McCULLOCH,
MLLE. GABEL, SIGS. PETRELLI, SARTI, LOCATELLI, MASSET, and P. BRIGNOLI.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
SIG. PAOLO GIORZA.........MUSICAL DIRECTOR
The following Operas will be given:—
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, DON PASQUALE, MARTHA, TROVATORE, BARBIERE, and LUCREZIA BORGIA.
OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, April 21.
SEASON TICKETS.
Tickets for the season of five nights and one matinee, including reserved seats,
SIX DOLLARS.
The sale of Season Tickets will commence on MONDAY, April 18, at 9 A. M., at W. H. BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
4 15 24 C. A. CHIZZOLA, Business Manager.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
RETURN OF THE EXILES.
Commencement of the summer season.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES AND HER CELEBRATED COMPANY
in the great historic burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
Over one hundred artistes appearing.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 15,
GREAT BILL.
Boucicault's comedy, in five acts, of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
To conclude with the drama entitled
EUSTACHE, THE CONDEMNED.
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Uncle Tom Matinee.
Saturday Night, Benefit of Mr. Lewis Morrison.
The management has sincere pleasure in announcing an engagement with the world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will inaugurate a Carnival of Fun on
EASTER MONDAY, April 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL CARD.—The Management has sincere pleasure in announcing an engagement with those world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will inaugurate a
CARNIVAL OF FUN,
On EASTER MONDAY, April 18,
commencing with the beautiful drama of
THE EMERALD RING.
Box Book now open. 4 11 mwfs 4t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), April 15,
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
Mr. Augustin Daly's comedy,
FROU-FROU.
Every Scene and Costume New.
MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE.
Aided by the full Company.
SATURDAY, GREAT DOUBLE BILL,
MARRIED LIFE AND SEVEN CLERKS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING, Old English Pastime; Punch and Judy, by the great comedians COLLINS and DAISEY; Masters MACKEN and SULLIVAN; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renownd Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD. Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
GIGANTIC MINSTRELS WILL INTRODUCE
First Time—Great Burlesque, Othello.
First Week—Piscatorial Excursion.
First Week—Finale, Slumbering Moke.
Last Week—Irresistible Hunky & Dory. 4 11 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL—NINTH WEEK.—
THE PILGRIM.
INCREASING INTEREST. CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
Benefits, THURSDAY EVENING, West Philadelphia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 572. FRIDAY EVENING, Emory M. E. Church. SATURDAY, 2·30 P. M., EVENING, Kuequenaku Tribe of I. O. R. M. MONDAY EVENING, Newsboys' Home. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
4 14 3t J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.
Reappearance of SIGNOR BLITZ SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and last performance this season.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
115 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER,
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The Senate yesterday defeated a proposition to extend the term of the present Georgia Legislature for two years. The vote stood 24 to 25, and it is rather a singular circumstance that the presence in this city of Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, prevented a tie vote on the important question involved, which might have been decided in the affirmative by the action of the Vice-President. The speech delivered by Senator Revels in the Senate some days ago clearly indicated a disposition to favor the extension of the term of the Georgia Legislature; and that scheme was, indeed, invented for the purpose of giving practical effect to the views which he earnestly advocates. We see no reason, however, to regret the defeat of the Williams amendment. The people are growing heartily sick of the endless prattle about reconstruction, and of an endless succession of laws relating to that subject. One radical Senator truly said yesterday that "last December there was a rehash of all the speeches that had ever been made on the Georgia question, and this rehash was twice again served up in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate came back to Georgia and had a little more hash;" and that "the country was sick of the debate, the newspaper press were disgusted with it." Considering the multiplicity of constitutional amendments, civil rights bills, and reconstruction acts, Congress would pay a poor compliment to its own past work if it confessed that it was incomplete, and that there is any necessity for such an extraordinary remedy as that which has been suggested in the case of Georgia. The project of fastening upon the people of that State for at least two years longer a body of legislators composed in part of men who were never legally elected, and who do not truly reflect the sentiments of the people, is desperate, unnecessary, unjust, and likely to inflict in the end more injury than benefit upon the Republican party. The policy of standing up for the radical politicians of the South through thick and thin, regardless of reason and justice, has been well enough tested to prove that it can only produce bitter fruits. The ballot has been given to the negro that he might protect himself, and if there is any loyal party worthy of the name in the South, it can and should maintain undoubted ascendancy in nearly every Southern State. Let it not, however, be perpetually confessing its weakness and folly by invoking the interference of Congress. Let it learn to avoid the fatal dissensions by which it has hitherto been rent, and make a sensible effort to carry the elections in a straightforward manner; and if it is incapable of discharging this plain duty, let it hold its peace, and, like other minorities, learn wisdom from experience.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

The McFarland trial, in New York, is being converted into a miscellaneous onslaught on friends and acquaintances of the man murdered rather than a legitimate defense of the murderer. This tendency, we trust, reached its extreme limit yesterday when, as the proceedings tell us, one of the defendant's counsel offered to prove by a witness present "that Mrs. McFarland told him that Horace Greeley thought a great deal of her, and that Schuyler Colfax admired her very much." Singular to say, this testimony was ruled out after much which was equally irrelevant had previously been admitted. We do not see how the judgment of the jury in regard to the killing of Richardson can be affected by the allegation that he was not the only admirer of McFarland's wife. Perhaps, however, the prisoner's counsel have determined to make this case an epitome of the moral and social condition of New York, and one branch of the defense offers a certain degree of justification for this course. The modern free-love doctrine has had no little influence in hastening the alienation between McFarland and his wife, which is at the bottom of the whole trouble, and more good than harm may result from an incidental exposure of some of the leading apostles of this pestiferous creed. At all events, the proceedings in court will help to teach all decent men and women the danger of maintaining relations which even border on intimacy with any of these male or female free-lovers, and they will doubtless be carefully shunned by all prudent people in future.

THE FENIAN WAR.

The Fenian excitement in Canada continues, and appears to be increasing rather than abating. The habeas corpus has been suspended and the Parliament is discussing the expediency of calling upon the British Government to pay half the expenses of the preparations to resist the invisible invaders. This at least shows that the Kanucks have not quite lost their reason, and that they are not so much frightened but that they are able to look after the pounds, shillings and pence. If the mother country, however, should decide that the warlike preparations are unnecessary, and that the New Dominion shall pay its own expenses, despair will seize upon the Bluenoses, and it would not be surprising if to escape from their misery they should decide to annex themselves to the United States as a last resource. The rumors are that the whole of this excitement has been created by the appearance of the Fenian General O'Neill in uniform in the streets of Buffalo, and it certainly appears to be time for the Canadians to do something definite, when a single Fenian can thus strike terror to their souls. Guilty conscience probably has a good deal to do with the terror of the Kanucks. They remember how during the Rebellion they permitted raids into the territory of the United States, how they protected and encouraged all the scoundrels who sought refuge in their borders, and how they endeavored to embarrass the United States Government by every means in their power. They know that these things deserve punishment, and they rightly imagine that they will have very little sympathy from the people of this country in case the Fenians do make a raid on them, although our Government may do its best to prevent any such raid from taking place.

BEDFORD STREET.

In another column will be found the report of the Port Physician with regard to the condition of Bedford street. This shows that prompt action has been taken by the Board of Health to remedy the evils of that locality as far as lies in its power, and it will be particularly gratifying for our readers to learn that in the opinion of Dr. Goodman there are no substantial grounds for supposing that the relapsing fever has made its appearance. The Board of Health will probably do its utmost to improve the sanitary condition of Bedford street, but the fact is that the only manner in which a real improvement can be effected will be by clearing out the entire population of the place and tearing down the hovels that they now inhabit. Even then we would scarcely be better off than we are now, for the same class of unfortunates would congregate in some other place, which would become in a brief time as foul as Bedford street is now. The only remedy for the present evils is in the erection of a House of Correction, where our pauper population can be properly cared for, and made to earn their living in a decent manner. Until we do have the House of Correction we may expect to be afflicted with just such plague spots as Bedford street and its neighborhood.

The Indians have commenced their usual spring and summer season in good style, and there is scarcely a day that we do not hear of some attacks on emigrants, massacres of settlers and other outrages perpetrated by them. Yesterday they performed a brilliant exploit on the Union Pacific Railroad, by cutting a bridge so that fourteen cars were thrown off the track. The savages commenced to break open the cars in order to murder and pillage, but fortunately were driven off by the brakemen. It is very well for the friends of Mr. Lo to advocate peaceable measures with him, but the common sense of the country will decide that such outrages as this must be stopped by any means in our power. The interests of the civilized people of this continent in the Pacific Railroad cannot be allowed to stand in peril for the sake of affording amusement to a few whisky-drinking, thieving, and murdering redskins; and it would be better for civilization and humanity that Mr. Lo and all his family should be wiped out altogether than that the trains upon the Pacific Railroad should be stopped for a single day. If there is a peaceable way of reducing the Indians to subjection, by all means let it be tried; but such occurrences as the one alluded to ought to be punished in such a manner that the punishment will be remembered, even if the whole tribe of the perpetrators of outrages is annihilated.

A resolution was passed by Common Council yesterday directing the Commissioner of Highways to notify the contractors for macadamizing Broad street, from Columbia to Germantown avenue, to proceed with the work, and authorizing him, in case the notification is not promptly complied with, to annul the contract. It is certainly time that some action was taken in this matter, as the section of Broad street referred to is in a disgraceful condition, that makes it a nuisance of the first magnitude. The contractors for the macadamizing have delayed their work without any reason, and if they do not put the street in order according to agreement they ought to be made to pay a heavy penalty in addition to the forfeiture of their contract.

Although reports from Cuba are proverbially unreliable, the end of the rebellion seems to be approaching. While the remnant of insurgents are distracted by dissensions, the Spanish forces are active and victorious. Their present policy of granting amnesty to those who voluntarily surrender, on the one hand, and threatening those who persist in hostilities with almost certain death, on the other, is rapidly extinguishing the last hopes of the patriots.

The latest applicants for the honor of American citizenship are the Feejee Islanders, who are said to desire that we shall establish a protectorate over them. Inasmuch as we have many politicians out of place who would be admirably fitted to play the part of Governor or King of the Cannibal Islands, this proposition should, for their sake, receive prompt attention.

COUNT DARU.

The rumors of the resignation of Count Napoleon Daru, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which have been current ever since the decisive vote of the Corps Legislatif, on the 5th inst., sustaining M. Ollivier's position on the question of the *plebiscitum*, have at last culminated in an authoritative report, and his withdrawal from the Cabinet will be announced in the *Journal Officiel* to-day.

Count Daru's withdrawal from M. Ollivier's Cabinet is of even more significance than that of M. Buffet, announced a few days ago. The leadership of the Left Centre party rests with these two men, and it was almost impossible for one of them to remain in the Cabinet after the other had left it. Count Daru, the retiring Minister, belongs to an influential family, and has had an eventful career. His father was a Quartermaster-General under the first Napoleon, and a statesman and historian, as well as a soldier, occupying a high place in all these several capacities with the Emperor. Count Napoleon Daru was born in Paris in 1807, and on his christening was held at the baptismal font by the Emperor and the Empress Josephine. Receiving his early education at the College of Louis le Grand, he entered the Polytechnic School in 1825, after leaving which he entered the artillery branch of the army, serving for some time in Algeria. When, in 1848, he finally retired from the military service, he held the rank of Captain.

In 1832, he had entered the Chamber of Peers by right of inheritance, becoming a partisan of the July monarchy, although there was not lacking proof of his liberal and progressive sentiments. While a member of this body he devoted his attention especially to the subject of public works, and was untiring in his advocacy of every scheme which promised their promotion. In 1843, he published, under the title of "Railroads," a well-compiled treatise on the application and consequences of the law of 1841. Several valuable works on political economy have also been given to the public by him.

After the overthrow of Louis Philippe's throne by the revolution of February, 1848, he adhered to the new government, being twice elected to the Constituent Assembly from the Department of La Manche, in which he possessed considerable property, and serving as a Vice-President of that body in 1850 and 1851, the influence he had acquired with the people in the famous meetings of the Rue de Poitiers causing his appointment to the last-named position. He again turned his particular attention to the extension of the public works, voting with the moderate republican party at first, and finally with the majority. But he neglected the opportunity which his birth and talents offered for advancement under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and energetically protested against the *coup d'etat* of December, 1851. It was at his private residence that a number of the opposition deputies assembled after they had been driven from one of the committee rooms of the Palais Legislatif where they had first met, but only to adjourn after the passage of some resolutions. For his course in connection with the *coup d'etat* he was arrested by order of Napoleon, sent to Mazas, and afterwards transferred to the dungeon of Vincennes, whence he was liberated a few days afterwards through the intervention of M. de Morny. Last January, after the first official reception of the Ollivier Ministry, Count Daru referred to this eventful episode in his career in the following words:—"I will forgive the Emperor now for having sent me to Vincennes on the 3d of December in a prison van, like Traupmann—but we had very bad quarters there."

On being released from imprisonment, Count Daru retired to private life, devoting his attention to the study of those social and political problems which had such a strong attraction for him. But, finding the empire an established fact, his opposition to it became by degrees less intense with the lapse of time, and last year he again entered political life as a liberal supporter of the Emperor. In May, 1869, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, in which he acted with the *tiers parti*, becoming, with M. Buffet, the recognized leader of that particular faction known as the Left Centre. When the result of the elections of 1869 showed the Emperor the expediency of making some concessions to the people, to avoid the necessity for facing a counter *coup d'etat*, and the general programme of his liberal policy was announced, the name of Count Daru began to be mentioned in connection with the liberal and responsible Cabinet, which, it was evident, must sooner or later take the place of the irresponsible ministry in power. For some time, however, he and M. Buffet held out against the tender of office, but he finally consented, on the 2d of January last, to enter the ministry as the successor of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Since his entrance upon that responsible position the most important question with which he had to deal has been that relating to the Œcumenical Council in session at Rome.

Just before his entrance into M. Ollivier's Ministry Count Daru publicly announced himself in favor of permitting the Orleans princes to return to France. Shortly after he had an interview with Napoleon and urged this measure as an act of good policy. He intimated at the same time that it was the condition on which he would consent to form part of the liberal ministry. The Emperor paid marked attention to the suggestion, and at the close of the interview requested the Count to see him again "on this interesting subject." But, as far as the public have been informed, nothing has come thus far from his proposition.

Count Daru remained in harmony with M. Ollivier's Ministry until the rupture which ensued upon the announcement of the scheme for a *plebiscitum*, and M. Ollivier's support of the Imperial programme. The Prime Minister, it appears, will for the present take charge of the portefolio which Count Daru abandons, but it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to fill his place permanently with a person who will command as much influence with the solid and liberal classes of the people. Count Daru is possessed of immense wealth, being a heavy owner of railroad securities and real estate, and it was this circumstance which made his association with M. Ollivier's Cabinet a matter of such vital importance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the Oneida disaster, says:—The report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry respecting the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida has now reached England, and we have before us the evidence of Captain Eyre himself as to the details of the calamity. We cannot say, after reading it, that the neglect of the Bombay to render assistance to the injured ship is at all satisfactorily explained. Throughout the examination Captain Eyre insists that the shock of the collision was of too slight a nature to give him any warning of the extent of the injury done. He describes it as "not being more than a graze," and in another part of his evidence he repeats, "the collision was very light." Yet he afterwards discovered that a spar from the Oneida had "perforated both sides of his ship, and was sticking in, broken off." The discovery was, unfortunately, made too late to assist him in forming a more accurate judgment of what had happened; but how are we to reconcile the fact itself with Captain Eyre's account of the collision? Indeed the conduct of Captain Eyre himself shows that he was not without misgivings. "I turned round," he says, "to see what damage was done. I had sent down the chief officer to see if we were making water. I said to the pilot, 'I don't think much harm is done; if there is we shall soon see signal rockets.' My engines were stopped about ten minutes; the chief officer came and reported the ship making water forward. I then said, 'I see no signals of distress; go ahead.' While looking at the vessel astern I asked my pilot, 'Supposing that ship hurt, or I should require it, where could we go for safety?' The answer was, 'Not the slightest fear; the Spit is near; you cannot go down.'" He did not, he adds, send up rockets, as he wanted no help. He was not aware that it was customary, when two ships came into collision, for the one to ascertain if the other had suffered damage; perhaps it might be so in the open sea, but not close to land. How, during the ten minutes through which the Bombay waited for signals, she failed to hear the four or five guns declared to have been fired from the Oneida, is another of the unexplained facts of the case. On the whole, the fair conclusion seems to be that, though Captain Eyre may have been unaware of the full extent of the injury done to the Oneida, yet he knew enough to render it incumbent upon him to neglect no precaution to secure the Oneida's safety. It is not unfair to infer that he also reckoned with undue confidence on the additional security afforded by the proximity of land. If these conclusions are well founded, the judgment passed upon his conduct is undeniably just, whether the sentence which accompanied it is adequate or not.

New Publications.—Turner & Co. send us *Every Saturday* for April 23, which contains the fourth and fifth chapters of "Edwin Drood," Dickens' new novel, and as a supplement gives an artistic portrait of Edwin Booth as "Hamlet," drawn by Hennessey, and engraved by Linton.

Appleton's Journal for the same date has a supplement which gives the first monthly part of "Edwin Drood" entire.

From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the last numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—A Boston paper mention that a few chips and some small pieces of tarred paper are all that is left of the great Colliseum.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ MR. WANAMAKER invites the little gentlemen, together with their parents or guardians, to visit his establishment on

EVERY SATURDAY OF THIS MONTH,

at which time there will be an

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OF HIS
BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK
OF
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YOUTHS AND BOYS.

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SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,
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THE INTEREST INCREASING.
THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY.

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THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.
Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."
Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl.

Admission..........50 cents.
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Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 4 11 5t

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OF THE
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Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
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FRIDAY EVENING, April 15,
At 8 o'clock.
Addresses by
REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
REV. J. S. WITHROW, and Pastor,
REV. H. JOHNSON, D. D.
Choice selections of music by the Choir.
All are invited to attend. 4 9 swthf 4t

☞ NEWSBOYS' HOME.—THERE will be an exhibition of
THE PILGRIM,
AT CONCERT HALL, ON
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
At 8 o'clock,
for the benefit of the NEWSBOYS' HOME.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day, and at Robbins, Clark & Biddle's, No. 1124 Chesnut street. 4 13 3t

☞ ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH inst., the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

☞ I. O. RED MEN.—EVERY MEMBER OF this Order is invited to visit THE PILGRIM, CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 16th. For the good name and honor of this Order let the Hall be crowded. The funds go to the benefit of Kuequenaka Tribe. 1t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the AMERICAN CAR COUPLING COMPANY will be held on SATURDAY, April 23, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. [4 15 f2t] R. CAMPION, Sec.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

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☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
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The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style, without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.
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Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
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Open from June 1 to October 1.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1870.

Down-town Delmonico's,

at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, has been newly decorated, and painted in pink and gold. The best of eating is to be enjoyed among the best of upholstery, and you dine off viands while reposing on velvet. This change has not been made before it was necessary. Delmonico's, like Wallack's, has preserved its great name without those improvements which places of small note avail themselves of without obtaining much additional fame. Delmonico's up-town is a shabby but intensely respectable affair; Delmonico's down not quite so shaboy, and with a little of the respectable nap worn off. The gold and pink, consequently, were needed.

The European Circus

is stationed at the Empire Skating Rink, at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue, but it draws the people notwithstanding. The backless benches are arranged in the fashion observed at country performances, and the conventional sawdust of the ring is replaced with shavings. One of the African lions has been advertising himself by biting in the shoulder the interesting gymnast who performs with them, and Mr. Bergh is said to be nightly among the audience for the purpose of seeing that the animals are compassionately treated.

Suddenly Disappeared.

This is the case with a Mr. George O. Colt, who vanished out of the sight and knowledge of his wife, family, and friends more than four months ago, and was only discovered a day or two since. The place of his discovery is remarkable, considering the time that has elapsed since he first disappeared. His body, all doubled up and past recognition, was discovered in a little out-house in the yard attached to his own dwelling. He had been afflicted with a complication of maladies, among which was heart disease, and it is supposed he died of that. A few days after his disappearance his wife and family moved to a quarter of the city distant from where they had been living, and although a child of her former neighbor had frequently called the attention of his mother to the fact that the body of a man was lying across the floor of an out-house, no notice was taken of it until a day or two ago. Then at length the body was discovered to be that of Mr. Colt. A strange coincidence, is it not?

Chucked Out of the Window.

Yesterday evening a young lady was chucked out of the window by a wealthy gentleman and obliged to take up her quarters on the piazza. Her offense was heinous, and when I mention what it was you will quite agree with me that her punishment was very light. The miserable being was a governess in the family of the wealthy Christian gentleman who is one of the pillars of St. James' Episcopal Church. Besides transacting her duties as governess she has likewise nursed and restored to health the wife of the wealthy Christian gentleman. Yesterday she ventured to ask the wealthy Christian gentleman for a large amount of salary that was due her. Some altercation occurred, which was ended by the wealthy Christian gentleman giving her so violent a push as to precipitate her out of a plate-glass window. The smash was heard across the road and the distance of several pavements up and down the street. The young lady managed to get in the house again, but the wealthy Christian gentleman again expressed his disapprobation of her conduct by ejecting her in similar fashion. The shades of evening began to close around the scene. So did a crowd. Neighbors expressed their sympathies and congratulations, and offered the criminal shelter. This she refused, however, stationed herself on the piazza, and, for all I know, remained there until this morning, for the wealthy Christian gentleman kept his doors closed, and had posted sentinels to prevent the re-entrance of the dangerous character through the smashed parlor window. The locality where the window-smashing and the young lady chucking took place is on Ryerson street, between Willoughby and Myrtle avenues.

Mr. Fechter

has selected next Monday evening week as the date of his reappearance in this city. It was at first intended that he should occupy the Academy of Music, but the French Theatre has since been determined on. He is to be supported there by the same company which was recently in your city, commencing with "Claude Melnotte," and continuing with the "Corsican Brothers." His managers want him to play "Obenreizer," but will succeed only if they convince him that they will produce the play well both with regard to cast and scenery. The portraiture given a season or so ago by Mr. Florence is said by those who have seen both it and Mr. Fechter's to be a weak imitation of the trilingual's. The one is described as a rich oil painting, the other as a pale water-color sketch. Mr. Fechter's managers, too, have a great trouble with him in this respect, namely, that while the public prefers him in melodrama, he is bent upon appearing in legitimate tragedy. It is the same old story over again of a great artist's mistaking his *forte*. Even Lester Wallack believes to this day that there is only one man living who can play "Hamlet," and that man is Lester Wallack.

Oysters by Telegraph.

A rather interesting case is on before Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court. It illustrates the dire effects of illegible hand-writing, and it is brought by a couple of dealers in oysters, James A. Young and Robert H. Looks, against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The plaintiffs have agents at Norfolk, and lately had occasion to telegraph to them with regard to their future operations in oysters. They profess to have written thus:—"Send *no* more oysters until further orders." The telegram which really reached the Norfolk agents read, "Send *us* more oysters until further orders." Thinking there must be some mistake, the Norfolk agents applied to the telegraph operator to repeat the message. He did so, and informed them that it was correct. A large cargo of oysters was then sent to Messrs. Young and Looks, greatly to their amazement, and they claim that in consequence of the oyster season being almost over they have lost nearly one thousand dollars.

Yale Choristers.

A party of very silly young men have given what they call "glee-singing" at Steinway Hall. The entertainment was an olla-podrida of college-songs and German part-songs, and was attended by an audience composed entirely of Yale graduates, who blushed at the puerility of the affair. That Yale College Glee-singing will not be repeated.

ALI BABA.

THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION.—The celebrated connoisseur D'Huyvetter, being about to retire from business, his entire collection of pictures will be sold on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday of next week by B. Scott, Jr., at his Art Gallery, Chesnut street, above Eleventh. It was the original intention to hold this sale later in the week, in order to give the public an ample opportunity to become acquainted with the merits of the many superior works it contains, and which fully deserve and should receive careful examination. Owing, however, to the fact that the Italian opera season will open on Thursday, and attract many of the better class of picture-buyers, it was judged expedient to commence the sale on Tuesday. The pictures are now arranged for exhibition at Mr. Scott's galleries, and the catalogues will be ready to-day. Mr. D'Huyvetter is too well known as an artistic expert for any special allusion to be made to him, and it is sufficient to say that his name in connection with a sale of this kind is a guarantee of the excellence of the works of art to be sold. The collection now on exhibition contains a large number of Mr. D'Huyvetter's private pictures, selected by him from the studios of Europe for the gratification of his own tastes; and the opportunity, therefore, for picture buyers to select works of the first rank is one such as is not often offered. Those who are interested in art should drop in at Mr. Scott's gallery and examine these works, whether they intend purchasing or not.

STUDY TO PLEASE.—It was our pleasure a few days ago to step into the old and well-established grocery store of Messrs. Crippen & Maddock, No. 115 South Third street, below Chesnut street, and we are pleased to state we found many articles lower in price than we have yet seen or heard of; for example, their canned tomatoes of fine quality were only 14 cents per can, and fresh peaches only 15 cents per can, and other canned goods, such as green peas, mushrooms, green gages, truffles, etc., equally low in price. We noticed also that they keep a very fine assortment of the best brand of sugar-cured hams known in this market, at such prices as cannot fail to suit the buyer. Their teas and coffees, of the finest quality too, we noticed had been reduced some 25 per cent. or more, and in fact all their merchandise to which our notice was called seemed to possess the same inviting features. As this firm is well known to our readers as having the reputation of keeping the finest quality of groceries, we take pleasure in recommending our friends to give Messrs. Crippen & Maddock, at No. 115 South Third street, a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The troupe of artists that will appear at the Academy of Music on Thursday, April 21, with Signor Brignoli, has been performing with much success in various parts of the country, and as we have not been surfeited with Italian opera this season, the six entertainments announced ought to attract large audiences. The operas to be produced are *Lucia di Lammermoor*, *Don Pasquale*, *Martha*, *Trovatore*, *Il Barbiere*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*. One of the prominent features of the season will be the appearance of Madame Gazzaniga, who will personate the gipsy "Azucena" in *Trovatore* for the first time. The sale of subscription tickets will commence on Monday next at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's comedy of *London Assurance* and the drama of *Eustache, the Condemned* will be performed this evening. To-morrow there will be a matinee, when *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented.

To-morrow evening Mr. Lewis Morrison will have his first benefit in this city. The dramas of *Pizarro* and *Jack Sheppard* are announced. Mr. Morrison is a talented actor, who never slights his work, and who has steadily won upon the regards of the patrons of the Walnut during the present season. He deserves the compliment of a full house to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be presented this evening.

AT THE ARCH the last representation of *Frou-Frou* is announced for this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of the *Three o'clock Train*, *The French Dancing Master*, and other attractions are announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a great variety of entertaining and laughable performances will be given this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall for the benefit of Emory M. E. Church. The entertainment to-morrow evening will be for the benefit of Kuequenaka Tribe of I. O. R. M.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give his last performance at the Assembly Building this evening. The original Blitz will reappear to-morrow afternoon and conclude the season.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-morrow at Musical Fund Hall.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN will repeat her lecture on "Girls" at the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.
JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.
To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice.
STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IT IS SPLENDID.—Most of our readers have probably heard of the patent article manufactured from Irish Moss, and known as SEA MOSS FARINE, which Mr. Rand, a distinguished practical chemist, has recently introduced into the kitchens of America. Liebig, with all his recipes for concentrating the life-sustaining elements of animal food, has never done society so great a service. He has been successful in extracting the nutritious material from meats, and condensing it into a small compass; but he has given us no article that, like the Sea Moss Farine, will increase more than one-third the quantity of wholesome bread obtainable under ordinary circumstances from a given quantity of flour. We are not prone to place much confidence in new discoveries, even when announced under the sanction of a patent; but the testimony in favor of this cheap and simple preparation is so overwhelming, and has been so entirely corroborated by our own experience, that we cannot and do not hesitate to recommend it most emphatically to the attention of every household desirous of combining economy with the enjoyment of luxurious and delicious articles of food.

WE WISH to call the attention of the Market Street Clothing Houses to our Ten-dollar All-wool Spring Suits and Five-dollar Overcoats. The Trade can do better by buying of us than making them up.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HAVING secured the services of the best workmen, we are prepared to despatch all orders entrusted to us with promptness, and satisfactorily to those favoring us. Carpets altered and put down, furniture reupholstered, covered, and varnished, bedding overhauled, furniture slips cut and fitted.
ALBERTSON & CO.,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street.

WE ARE OFFERING All-wool Spring Suits for ten dollars, Overcoats for five dollars cheaper than any suits ever offered. Fine Coat, Pants, and Vest for ten dollars.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which *must* be closed out, and will be sold at less than old gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:—

White French China Dining Sets,	150 pieces	$30·00
" " " " "	113 "	21·50
" " " Tea "	44 "	7·00
" " " " "	46 "	8·00
Best Stone China Dining Sets,	97 "	9·50
" " " Tea "	44 "	3·50
" " " " "	46 "	4·00
" " " Chamber "		2·50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)		65
White French China Cups and Sauces, per set, 12 pc		1·00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz.		1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen		65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorted styles		1·00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

NO
Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect
FIT.
Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,
NO
Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every
SALE
made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.
CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DR. SHERMAN, of No. 697 Broadway, New York, has opened an office at No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia, where he may be consulted on Saturday of each week by those desirous of obtaining assistance in the application of his rupture curatives. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

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FARSON & CO., Ventilated Refrigerators,
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READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THIS DAY
OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE
GRANDEST STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS
THAT
OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED.
THE BEST SET!!
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ITS STOCK THE BEST EVER MADE.
ITS PRICES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.
FOR THE PRESENT SPRING AND SUMMER.
ALL MANNER
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FINE CLOTHING
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
NEW FABRICS.
NEW STYLES.
SURE FITS FOR ALL.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
DURABLE AND CHEAP.
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ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR.

OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.	ALL SIXTH ST., from MARKET to MINOR ST.	OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	WANAMAKER	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	AND	OAK HALL.
	BROWN.	
OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.	Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536 MARKET ST. Nos 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 S. SIXTH ST.	OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

SWARTZ—VAN WAGENEN.—On the morning of the 12th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, Syracuse, N. Y., by Rev. J. Searle, of Albany, N. Y., EDWARD J. SWARTZ, of this city, and MARIETTE C. VAN WAGENEN.

WEATHERLY—SMITH.—On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Jos. J. Camp, Mr. T. OGDEN WEATHERLY to Miss ADELE C. SMITH, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DUFFIELD.—On the 14th instant, JAMES W. DUFFIELD, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Holmesburg, on Sunday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

EVERETT.—On the 12th instant, MAGGIE W., eldest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth R. Everett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 253 S. Eighth street on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEYWOOD.—On the 14th instant, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Samuel and Louisa Heywood, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Dauphin street, below Twenty-ninth street, North Penn Village, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MILLER.—On the 13th instant, aged 12 years, CLARA MARIA, daughter of Charles H. and A. F. Miller.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her parents' residence, Mount Airy, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery. **

ORR.—On the 14th instant, MARY, daughter of the late Benjamin Clemens, and wife of Robert L. Orr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 N. Fifteenth street, on Saturday, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. **

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, MAGGIE V., daughter of the late Charles V. Williams, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jane C. Williams, No. 818 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ronalson's Cemetery. ***

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
4 11 fmw6ptf GEO. W. NIEMANN.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, well formed, of good style and appearance, gentle, and well broken. Not afraid of an engine or cars. Is a very good family horse. Apply by mail to "T. W." West Chester, Pa. 4 14 3t*

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NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
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Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade.
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ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties,
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
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NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
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No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Inquire of
DREXEL & CO.,
23 wfm No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

NO. 131 S. EIGHTEENTH STREET, above WALNUT.
THOMAS & SONS
Will sell this elegant medium-size dwelling, April 19. Possession immediate. Terms one-third cash. 4 14 4t

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TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address
THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on Locust avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes' walk from Church Lane Station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 N. THIRD St. 4 13 6t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

TO LET—$33—A DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM house, No. 2314 Parish street. All modern conveniences. One square from the Union Passenger Railroad Depot. Apply to
4 14 6t A. C. McCURDY, No. 1822 Master street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·50 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

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BOARDING IN GERMANTOWN—VERY desirable Rooms can be had at MISS KING'S, corner of MAIN and HERMAN Streets, if applied for immediately. 4 13 3t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

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FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
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Seed Store, No. 805 MARKET Street.
Catalogues furnished on application.

250 BUSHELS ONION SETS FOR sale cheap at
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EARLY ROSE, EARLY MOHAWK, Gebec, and Peach Blow Potatoes, Norway Oats, Colossal Asparagus, Mixed Lawn Grass, etc.
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BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

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ROBERT BUIST, JR.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
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Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

SMOKE GUMPERT'S
"Three Brothers" Cigars,
MANUFACTURED AT
No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,
4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havanas, and much less in price.
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MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

REMOVAL.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
UNITED STATES
REVENUE STAMP AGENCY
HAS REMOVED FROM
No. 57 South THIRD Street
TO
No. 56 South THIRD Street,
3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

DRY GOODS.

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."
LACE GOODS.
POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,
In White and Black Lama Laces.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf] TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 12½ CENTS.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 16 CENTS.
ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL LINE OF
Fine Grades of Dress Goods.
Bargains in Black Silks.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
4 14 3t Above Willow.

PARIS.
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.
Mar. 15, 25, Ap. 11, 15, 20, May 2, 5, 16, and 25.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.
We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.
JAMES GERARD & CO.,
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DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
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8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

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VIENNA REGULATORS.
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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, [illegible] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

New Poems by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

We select the following poems from the proof-sheets of a new volume of remarkable merit by Mr. Rossetti:—

THE WOODSPURGE.

The wind flapped loose, the wind was still,
Shaken out dead from tree and hill:
I had walked on at the wind's will—
I sat now, for the wind was still.

Between my knees my forehead was—
My lips, drawn in, said not Alas!
My hair was over in the grass,
My naked ears heard the day pass.

My eyes, wide open, had the run
Of some ten weeds to fix upon;
Among those few, out of the sun,
The woodspurge flowered, three cups in one.

From perfect grief there need not be
Wisdom or even memory;
One thing then learnt remains to me—
The woodspurge has a cup of three.

THE BALLAD OF DEAD LADIES.

(Francois Villon, 1450.)

Tell me now in what hidden way is
Lady Flora the lovely Roman?
Where's Hipparchia, and where is Thais,
Neither of them the fairer woman?
Where is Echo, beheld of no man,
Only heard on river and mere—
She whose beauty was more than human?
But where are the snows of yester-year?

Where's Heloise, the learned nun,
For whose sake Abeillard, I ween,
Lost manhood and put priesthood on?
(From Love he won such dule and teen!)
And where, I pray you, is the Queen
Who willed that Buridan should steer
Sewed in a sack's mouth down the Seine?...
But where are the snows of yester-year?

White Queen Blanche, like a queen of lilies,
With a voice like any mermaiden—
Bertha Broadfoot, Beatrice, Alice,
And Ermengarde the lady of Maine—
And that good Joan whom Englishmen
At Rouen doomed and burned her there—
Mother of God, where are they then? * * *
But where are the snows of yester-year?

Nay, never ask this week, fair lord,
Where they are gone, nor yet this year,
Except with this for an overword—
But where are the snows of yester-year?

JOHN OF TOURS.

(*Old French.*)

John of Tours is back with peace,
But he comes home ill at ease.

"Good morrow, mother." "Good morrow, son;
Your wife has borne you a little one."

"Go now, mother, go before,
Make me a bed upon the floor;

"Very low your foot must fall,
That my wife hear not at all."

As it neared the midnight toll,
John of Tours gave up his soul.

"Tell me now, my mother my dear,
What's the crying that I hear?"

"Daughter, the children are awake,
Crying with their teeth that ache."

"Tell me though, my mother my dear,
What's the knocking that I hear?"

"Daughter, it's the carpenter
Mending planks upon the stair."

"Tell me too, my mother my dear,
What's the singing that I hear?"

"Daughter, it's the priests in rows
Going round about our house."

"Tell me then, my mother my dear,
What's the dress that I should wear?"

"Daughter, any reds or blues,
But the black is most in use."

"Nay, but say, my mother my dear,
It's that John of Tours is dead."

"Mother, let the sexton know
That the grave must be for two;

"Ay, and still have room to spare,
For you must shut the baby there."

A Sunday in New York.

From the London Saturday Review.

We are informed by the New York *Herald* that "the new editor of the Oberlin (Ohio) *News* has issued a salutatory, brief but to the point. He says:—'We come here to make money and a readable paper.'" The "salutatory" of journals which hope to succeed and of journals which do succeed, and the valedictory of journals which fail, might, we conceive, as in Oberlin so in London, be reduced to the terse formulary of our Ohio contemporary. But if we come to reduce the statement to logical form the proposition does not admit of simple conversion. All that is readable makes money, but we are hardly prepared to admit that all that makes money is readable. We have no doubt, for example, that Mr. Charles Dickens' later novels, and his readings, now brought positively for the last time to a final farewell, make money, but we should be sorry to pronounce the stories readable or the elocution tolerable. The New York *Herald* itself by all accounts makes money, but its "readability," to use a probable phrase of its elegant writers, must depend upon public taste. Among many specialties of this remarkable paper, and it seems to be an invention of its own, is giving on Monday twelve columns of reports of the various sermons preached and services held at the different churches and meeting-houses, tabernacles, conventicles, theatres, and music-halls in New York and Brooklyn. The reporters and penny-a-liners—we beg pardon, the journalists—engaged on the New York *Herald*, like their British brethren, must turn their hands to everything, and we seem to detect the same fine Italian hand in the reports of New York religion and Washington pleasures. A "Jam at the White House" and "the Gossips of Grace Church and the Beauties of Fashionable Worship and Lovely Ladies as Aids to Devotion" have the same unmistakable flavor of Jenkins, just as we find a British chiffonnier of literature adapting the same style of word-painting to the details of a burlesque and to the Œcumenical Council. We note the fact because, in the impending Americanizing of all our institutions threatened or promised by Mr. Bright, we shall probably some day find in our Monday's newspapers copious and personal reports of the sermons and dresses exhibited at the London churches on Sunday morning. We have already advanced a step towards this desirable consummation. Already the Saturday papers, or some of them, give us a prelibation of the banquet about to be spread next day by our spiritual pastors and masters, and from the increasing length of the announcements made by ecclesiastical touters of the "Preachers in the London churches to-morrow" we conjecture that the churches and the sects alike are getting fully aware of the advantages of advertising. But, as in the case of theatres and other popular exhibitions, anticipatory advertisements ought to find their correlation in critical reports. A play or a burlesque is advertised and then criticized. It is only fair, if services and sermons are advertised, that they should be reported. The New York *Herald* is more logical than the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Globe*.

The difficulty, and by a little practice it may be got over, is in getting penny-a-liners to go to church—or rather, when they have got to church, in getting "journalists" who are sufficiently acute not to display their entire ignorance of a novel subject. Just as the typical flunkey of the jest-book hoped that it would be considered in his wages if he was to be required to attend family prayers, so we trust that the penny a line has been raised to twopence in the case of the gentlemen of the press who are required by the New York *Herald* to go to church on Sunday and afterwards write out their experiences of this unusual exercise. At present we should say, judging from the reports in the New York *Herald* of February 28, that the reporters have not yet quite settled to their work. Theological and ecclesiological technology hardly comes, like reading and writing, by nature; and we remember some cases in this field of disquisition among ourselves where "able editors" and accurate sub-editors have committed their journals to queer blunders in unfamiliar matters. Years ago the *Times* inserted a report, communicated by some expert, of some choice ecclesiastical celebration in which the writer described the altar of a new church or college as elevated on a "foot-pace," the recognized phrase for a step. This was printed in the *Times* as a "foot-pan." The New York *Herald* has not perhaps committed so good a joke as this, but its Religious Summary shows here and there the lucubrations of tyros in church-going. It used to be said of a deceased bishop, who had acquired a knack of looking very unctuous and religious in church, that he always joined in the Lord's Prayer as though it were a decided novelty which he had met with for the first time. The journalist who does Grace Church for the *Herald* may be pardoned for his gushing and enthusiastic language, seeing that "the strikingly impressive effect" of which he saw and heard, was decidedly the same sort of impression which is made upon us by our first pantomime. The picture is drawn by a novice in religious, but an expert in theatrical, effects:—

> The softened holy light streaming through the multi-colored panes and devices in glass, the wavy pearls of music, the deep and stately tones of the earnest preacher's voice, the delicate tracery in the Gothic roof, resting on high-reaching and moulded pillars, the massive dark-stained and richly-furnished pews, the elegance of toilet and beauty of feature among the many fair worshippers, the air of real and calm and quiet contemplation, had altogether a strikingly impressive effect.

That is to say, the combination of the Beauty of Holiness and the Holiness of Beauty had such an effect upon the susceptible reporter that we are not altogether surprised at his conclusion:—

> Sitting on a softly cushioned seat near the centre aisle, midway between the chancel and the entrance, listening to the music, the ripple of responses from the congregation, and the full sonorous swell of the reader's voice, it was difficult to feel otherwise than an impulse of sympathy with this order of Christian worship.

Grace Church, we need hardly say, is a very orthodox Episcopalian church; but not an extreme one. And yet, if we may trust the reporter, some things are done there which would make even Mr. Purchas stare and gasp. We are informed that "after the splendid voice of Rev. Mr. Egbert had ceased to intone the lessons of the day, the tall form of the Rev. Dr. Potter rose in the pulpit." If in the use of New York the sermon follows the second lesson, and nothing follows the sermon, for such we are explicitly told was the case on this occasion, the New York Episcopalians can hardly complain of the length of their Sunday devotions.

We felt curious to know how the more advanced school manages matters across the Atlantic; but we regret to say that the reporter on "St. Alban's Ritualistic Church," evidently knowing nothing about the matter, skulks from his duty in language safe, but provokingly vague. We are only informed that

> The services are of the orthodox ritualistic order. The officiating clergymen are attired in ecclesiastical vestments, and are surrounded in their exercises by a throng of white-robed choristers. While the celebrant solemnly recites the prescribed passages the members of the congregation alternately bow and cross themselves in the responses, while additional tapers are lighted as the worship progresses.

The impression made upon the gentlemen of the press by the Episcopalian churches seems to have been that of an assembly of lotus-eaters, a calm and dreamy Castle of Indolence, and a revival, if anything, of the Dutch governors of New York. The sectarians are certainly more lively. At Plymouth Church, so the summary informs us:—

> Mr. Beecher preached on the "hourly preparation to meet God in the other life," and some of his hearers must have thought they had been rather delayed in this work by those gentlemen who stood at the door of the tabernacle, crying out, "Only pew-holders allowed to enter at present." Silently and with Christian resignation, we trust those unhappy mortals who had been unable to bid for a pew, stood by while the elect, some of whom, we fear, imagined that they had paid a price for the first consideration of the Lord, entered in silks and satins. * * * * These anxious supplicators for Divine grace were no sooner seated than some of them engaged in pious conversation about sociables and the price of gold.

At the Church of the Messiah—Unitarian—a singing match was decided. The pastor's place

> was filled by a Boston clergyman, who informed the congregation that he had heard much of their singing, and desired to ascertain for himself if they could do as well as the congregation on "the Hub." Thus challenged, the worshippers struck up "Far from mortal cares retreating," with an energy and a lustiness that must have been gratifying to the challenger, and we pray acceptable to Him, etc. The match was worthy of the metropolis.

At the Lyric Hall, Mr. Frothingham, the person who assisted Mr. Beecher in the clinical marriage of Richardson and the woman McFarland, got into first principles and the high etymological latitudes, and also somewhat out of soundings. He delivered a "sermon on religion, which word has three definitions—one to 'read over,' one to 'bind again,' and the third to 'loosen.'" We are quite aware that Cicero is responsible for the first, and that Lactantius and others father the second derivation of the word. But that religion means a "releasing" is peculiar to Mr. Frothingham's dictionary, though not to his practice, seeing that in the ceremony aforesaid he considered the loosening of the marriage knot a very religious duty indeed.

Were it not that to inculcate any duty is not in their way, and did we not detect a slight plagiarism of a certain Spartan practice, we should for liveliness recommend to the conductors of the Sunday lectures at St. George's Hall the following American mode of spending Sunday evening:—

> The usual temperance meeting, under the auspices of the Kings County Temperance Association, was held at Hooley's Opera House last evening. The place was crowded to excess, and the "end men" got off several very amusing caricatures of inebriates to the delight of a decidedly "mixed" audience.

If, as we have already hinted, the knowledge of the New York reporters is limited on religious matters, as in one case where we are informed that the sermon was on the text "Charity never fadeth," and in another where a verse, new to the authorized version, is quoted, "Thou didst not lead thy Holy One to see corruption," the penny-a-liners are quite at home in their pictorial and personal estimate of New York church-going. The column which, in the New York *Herald*, immediately follows the Religious Summary is filled with an account of the "receptions and balls last week." The one column reads exactly like the other, and evidently proceeds from the same pen. At the White House we are told that the President's wife "wore a robe of ruby velvet, with her portly shoulders subdued under a fichu of point d'Alencon," and that Mrs. Hamilton Fish "wore delicate mauve satin." At the churches the reporters are equally and in every sense at home. At Grace Church the "costumes of velvet and plush jackets in brown and black were numerous." "Rich and heavy velvets and flashing diamonds" are noticed at one church, while at another we are favored with a personal introduction to "a young lady of nineteen, small but elegant in figure, with a complexion of the purest pink, etc. etc., and attired in a silk dress draped with graceful flounces *en panier*, a pink tie, and a pretty beau-catcher." In New York the Quakeresses seem to "comprise the wealth, beauty, and fashion of the city, and it might make Fox and Mrs. Fry turn in their graves when told of the velvet and silks, satins and iris plumes of the doves. But they are run hard by the sable belles. In Zion Colored Church we find that "the congregation is decidedly well-dressed, and that a subdued quietness prevails, which gave a very elegant *tout ensemble;* while deep purples and black velvets show to advantage a dark skin and pearly teeth, and that the costumes are heightened by diamond pins and ear-drops." To do them justice, the various pastors seem feel what the Bishop of Orleans calls the Unbridled Luxury of Women as a sort of challenge, and a good many of them preached against the feminine extravagance of the age. One pulpit orator quoted some verses new to us:—

> What is the reason, can you guess,
> That men are poor and women thinner?
> So much do they for dinner dress,
> That nothing's left to dress the dinner.

But, judging from our own experience, the women rather like these pastoral objurgations. They treat a homily against fine clothes as a sort of "beau-catcher" and advertisement of their own and their milliners' taste. We are not sure that there is not some understanding between the shepherds and the lambs of the flock, and that the ladies do not consider the pulpit reproof rather than in the light of a testimonial of their good taste and skill in fashion. The writer of the Religious Summary of New York says that there were only two aristocratic churches in which the subject of female dress was not touched in the pulpit. We can only say in conclusion that we almost, when it is too late, begin to repent of giving this picture of Sunday in New York. What if the satire should prove an inducement and the beacon be taken for an attraction? We may yet live to see a new *Pietas Londiniensis* edited by the compiler of the *Court Circular* and the reporters of the *Morning Post*. And as at New York we are informed that "ex-Health Commissioner Crane, and Mr. Chauncey, President of the Mechanics' Bank," said their prayers, or listened to somebody else's prayers, at Trinity, Brooklyn, while "Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt and her mother, Mrs. Crauford, with others of equal prominence," honored Almighty God and Dr. Deems with their company at "the Church of the Strangers"—we should have been glad of some information about the fashionable congregation who assembled at the parti-colored striped brick "church edifice" in New York commonly known as the Church of the Holy Zebra—we are not without serious apprehensions that the day is not distant when the dresses and devotions of the Sunday visitors to the Belgravian churches will be as fully reported in the London newspapers as the victims of those much duller entertainments, Belgravian receptions.

Oxford.

From which point did I first see my dream city? Well, it matters little, for there is no good point of approach to Oxford now. You used to enter, I believe, by the coach, over Magdalen bridge, and for a long time, as you came, you could see the gray and ancient towers and spires appearing out of the rampart of groves and gardens which skirt the city. Green meadows stretched, somewhat flat, about your road, but your absorbed mind was fixed on the stately panorama which stretched before you. There was nothing to take your attention away from it, nothing to jar the harmony with which your mind was preparing itself for the first visit to the august university. It is not so now. This entrance is nearly spoiled by the crowding growth of new red brick cottages that has sprung up about the town since the building of the railway. True, they cannot altogether spoil, although they do greatly mar, the effect of Oxford seen as you approach it for the first time. The tall towers and spires look out grandly into the distance, above the ring of upstart little huts, and gather their gardens round them, and fold their feet in their trees. There you see them—Magdalene, St. Mary's, Merton, venerable, gray, and calm, seeming wrapped in their own abstraction from the hurry of our petty life, the noisy trains, the fussy engines, the long stations, and the mushroom growth that surrounds them. They look out straight into the distance, and perhaps from their height do not see, or scarcely notice the impudent and glaringly new pigmy gathering at their feet. Many, very many years can they count since their foundations were laid, and these many years have thus softened their tone and hushed their new stone in that soft, delicious, almost solemn grey. As many years have stepped into light and died away in the shade since these towers were new as the little red cottages can boast weeks.—*London Society.*

Early Use of Paper.

Mr. Thomas Wright sends the following interesting note to the London *Athenæum:*—"I have made a little discovery, which I think will be considered curious, in the history of paper. I believe that the first traces of the use of paper in Western Europe are found towards the end of the twelfth century, and we have no reason to suppose that it was in use in England until the thirteenth, or even the beginning of the fourteenth. It is understood to have been brought westward from Italy, where it was in use earlier; and I believe that our word *paper*—a corruption, of course, of *papyrus*—is considered to have been borrowed, with the article itself, from the French. I saw years ago in Paris—I believe they belonged to the royal collection (it was in the time of Louis Philippe)—a few of the earliest documents on paper known belonging to Western Europe in the period since the Romans, which interested me much. They consisted of receipts, or rather bonds, for money borrowed from the Jews in the time of our Cœur de Lion, given by chiefs who were starting for his crusade; and, if I remember well, the paper resembled much that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, except that it was of a rather coarser texture. It would seem as if, in the West, its use at this early period was known principally among the Jews. Now, I am just passing through the press an edition of a 'Glossary of Latin and English—or, as we are accustomed to call it, Anglo-Saxon—Words' of, I think, not later than the middle of the tenth century. We may safely look upon it as the English of the days of Athelstan; and in the part of which I have just received the proof I find '*Pepirus*, paper.' The word *paper* does not occur in Dr. Bosworth's, or any other Anglo-Saxon dictionary; but we have here evidence that it was in use in our language at a very early period, and there cannot be a doubt that we derive it from the Anglo-Saxons, and have not taken it from the French of the Middle Ages. But this fact leads us to another—that our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, to have the word in an Anglo-Saxon form in their own language, must have been pretty well acquainted with paper itself, and, no doubt, they found the Roman paper in use in the island when they came. It is a fact, indeed, which opens to us several others, equally new, in the social history of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. I need hardly add, that paper probably never went entirely out of use in Western Europe after the Roman times, and a little research might still throw some curious light upon its history during the earlier Middle Ages. It certainly was not supposed before that it might be in use among the Anglo-Saxons."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE,

AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49¼ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¼ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1879. 4 12 10t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 11m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 5 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hellman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

{ L. S. } Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 t27

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of RACE Street, from the Sewer in NINETEENTH Street, to the east side of TWENTIETH Street, said Sewer to be constructed with brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city. The contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 14 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS.
PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Alleghany avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS. GLASS. AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE.
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 5 Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p6

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

Closing Scenes of the Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte.

Mr. Clarence Cook has a letter from France in the New York *Tribune*, from which we extract as follows:—

As for the witnesses, there was never, perhaps, a stranger lot. Those who sympathized as I did with Victor Noir and his family, must have felt that to the want of sense and the want of self-command betrayed by M. Paschal Grousset and M. de Fonvielle, to say nothing of Dr. Pinel's fainting and hesitation, was greatly due the failure of the right. When young M. Grousset entered the Court so neatly, jauntily dressed, with his easy gentlemanly manners, he made the pleasantest impression possible; even the Imperialist frozen hearts of the ladies in the select seats were thawed, and you heard the whisper run, "Oh! the handsome young fellow!" "My heart! But he is a gentleman!" And then, the young fellow spoiled all with his very first words. You must know that the Judge has a regular formula he goes through with to each witness. First, they up with their ungloved right hand, and swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Then the Judge asks them if ever they knew or saw the prisoner before. Then he asks them if they are related to him, allied to him, etc., etc. When he asked young Grousset if he had ever seen the prisoner he answered "No." "Then," said the Judge, "I suppose you are not related to him in any way," when Grousset, with the coolest, most impudent-polite air, replies, "Monsieur, I do not know that I am related to him, but his mother had so many lovers that I can hardly swear I am not!" Some say Grousset said "Madame Lætitia," instead of "his mother," but it doesn't make much matter; the idea is the same, and it sufficed to bring down Judge Glauday like a thunder-clap on the young sprig's head. De Fonvielle, too, though, from the human point of view, perfectly excusable for his inability to hold in check his feelings, ought to have known what was at stake, and ought to have steadily refused to play into the hands of those who, as it afterwards proved, were only waiting to entrap him. He gave his testimony in such a violent, uncontrolled way, with so much gesture and vociferation, that I could not blame those who declared that, while they were convinced he was a perfectly honest man, they must believe he is too excitable to know what he says and does when he is in a passion. For all that, it was plain that he had less than justice at the hands of the court. In the strange scene that took place, and which resulted in Fonvielle's being shut up in prison for ten days for contempt of court, there can be little doubt that he was grossly belied. An officer of the French army, named Touchat, was called up to testify to Pierre Bonaparte's courage, and he set the whole court in a titter by saying that the Prince has the *eagle-eye* so natural *to his family!* And then, again, immediately after, though everybody laughed out aloud, he said, "he has the *electric* voice and the eagle-eye natural to his family!" There sat the man before us, with his little, squinny pig's eye always cast down, and never daring to look anybody in the face. And his electric voice! We had often heard it in open court, and had not found it charming or striking. So, at eagle-eye and "electric voice" we could not help but laugh. This made Pierre angry, and he bounded from his seat and attacked the advocates of the other side. He charged M. Laurier with laughing at his brave companion in arms, and declared that if he did not have much rhetoric he had more courage than all the *faction* to which Laurier belonged! This was said with a rage that passes description, but Laurier did not lose his temper. He quietly demanded justice of the court, but the court had not one word to say; it allowed the Prince full swing, and he burst out again with, "He has attacked my brave comrade," though M. Laurier had not said a word in reply to the witness. Then it was that De Fonvielle, who was sitting at the back of the court, on a bench among the witnesses, leaped up, and in the most excited manner cried out:—"You have assassinated Victor Noir! Pierre Bonaparte! Look me in the face if you dare! Say that you have not assassinated Victor Noir! You are a cowardly assassin! assassin! assassin! You are nothing but an assassin!"

At the words, "Dare to look me in the face!" Bonaparte sprang to his feet, folded his arms like lightning, and with an absurd attempt at dignity—for his figure does not easily take to dignity—he stared at Fonvielle, who, mounted on his bench, continued to cry out "assassin!" at the top of his lungs. For a few moments the scene was one of indescribable confusion, and no one could say what was coming next. The gendarmes opened the door for Pierre Bonaparte, who was ready enough to go out, and in a short time a sort of order was established. The Procureur-General, in a cold-blooded speech, called for Fonvielle's head, and when the prisoner came back the Judge for the first time rebuked him for his violence, declaring that he alone was the cause of the scene that had taken place. But it was plain to many there that this violence of rebuke was only a cover for the injustice that was decided to be done to Fonvielle. He was accused, and no doubt falsely, of having cried out "a mort! a mort!" and though he strenuously denied it, and though five or six persons who stood close to him did not hear him cry "a mort! a mort!"—there being only two persons, and those gendarmes, who said he did say it—yet he was condemned to ten days' imprisonment; and both Grandperret in his speech, and the Judge in his summing up, insisted upon this exclamation as having been made, refusing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

These things went against the cause of Victor Noir, and not all the dignity and quiet of Rochefort, nor the gentlemanly bearing and evident truthfulness of M. Millière, could counterbalance the insolence of Grousset and the violence of De Fonvielle. I saw Rochefort for the first time, and he made a most agreeable impression upon me, an impression generally shared, I believe, by the public. When asked his name, he gave it with quiet dignity, Victor Henri Rochefort de Lucay, and called himself the Deputy of the First Circumscription of the Seine. Called to order for saying that E. Arago had warned him to take heed of Pierre Bonaparte, because he was an "affreuse canaille," "a dreadful blackguard," he quietly answered that he had sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, and that what he said was a part of the truth. When he went to his seat, which, by the way, was among the journalists, he went leisurely, stopping quietly to shake hands with Floquet and Laurier, and with all who put out a hand. A lady sent him a bouquet of violets, and he put it in his button-hole, then quietly took his seat, but not long after sent up a request to the Presiding Judge, asking his permission to retire, as he was not very well. There had really not been much gained by his coming, but at least he had the relief of a few hours out of prison, the sight of the sky, of the faces of friends, and the chance to speak aloud his opinion of the murderer of Victor Noir.

The most affecting scene that took place in the court was the appearance of Madame Louis Noir on the stand. She was called to testify to the mood of mind in which Victor went on his fatal errand, and also with regard to the condition of his gloves when she saw them on his dead body. The poor young lady, who gave her testimony in the most simple, honest way, with a broken voice between sobs and stealing tears, described in the most touching terms the cheerful scene when Victor, dressed in the clothes he had bought to be married in, and trying to button his new gloves, saying to his sister-in-law, "Jouvin, pur sang, ma chere," gave a hand to his sister and a hand to his betrothed and went off gaily on his errand. Then she described how, in two hours, they brought him back dead. In the evening she asked those about her how the trouble came about, and they told her that the Prince said Victor had given him a blow! "I went to his body," she said, "I looked at his gloves, and when I saw them unbroken, unstained, as clean and tightly fitting, buttoned as I had seen them in the morning, I knew the Prince had lied!" As she said this she pointed her finger at the Prince and looked him in the face, but he made no sign.

Of course, as you know, the whole case turned upon the evidence as to whether Victor Noir did really strike the Prince. Most certainly it was not proved. It is true that the evidence seemed conflicting, but a half hour of good English or American cross-examination would have shown much of the evidence to be worthless. This is not the place to examine it, but I was painfully struck with the character of the evidence. Those who swore to seeing the marks of the blow were the intimate friends and the medical adviser of the Prince, and the Commissaire of Police. But the testimony of these persons was not sifted, and I am sure it needed it. The chief witness, Dr. Neuel, though he swore to the marks of the blow, gave no precise testimony as to where it was, while Dr. Pinet declared that the Prince told him there was no blow, and refused, rather abruptly, to let him look at his face. The other witnesses swore to the blows being of colors that are impossible, as it is known that a blow has what we call its spectroscope, and goes through certain definite changes of color. In my opinion, Laurier did well to laugh at this pretense of a blow, and to call it a myth. Yet, strange as it may seem, there was no expert called up to sift this evidence and show whether it was likely that a cheek could turn blue, black, green, and yellow all within two hours, to say nothing of its suddenly disappearing within that time, to return again a few minutes later!

Well, all is over and judgment has been rendered. But Frenchmen will do best to be silent on this judgment. When one lives in a country where such men as Pierre Bonaparte are princes and such men as Glauday judges, the less bragging about the glory of France and the inferiority of other countries the better! Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted and the Noirs are condemned to pay the expenses of the suit. It is true that they are allowed to demand these expenses of the murderer of their son and brother, and it is true that by a sort of *lettre de cachet* the murderer is banished from France. But in the eye of the law he is no less an innocent man, and the Noirs have done him a cruel wrong in charging him with the crime of murder. Thank heaven! the law which the lackeys of the Second Empire deal out is not likely to be confounded with the justice of God. In His eyes we may be allowed to believe that Pierre Bonaparte is not acquitted, but that his name is written among the tribe of Cain.

The Fifteenth Amendment and How it Will Work.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The radicals never urged the ballot for the blacks as a measure of justice to the race. Their action, as every development has shown, was one wholly of self-interest. With the negro vote they could, for a time at least, control the Southern States. This vote they proposed to cement to their own through the "gratitude" felt by the blacks for their enfranchisement. And their most powerful argument was that with white enfranchisement the blacks would be thrust from the polls. With the final disposition of the suffrage question a new light dawns upon the blacks. They are now assured of their rights and privileges before the law, and the more the claim of gratitude is analyzed the smaller it becomes. They feel that they were enfranchised to be used by politicians; that they were given the ballot simply to assist their pretended friends to lucrative offices. If there was any obligation, it has been fully requited. The account will evenly balance. If there be any deficit, it will be found on the side of the office-seeker, who has been obtaining goods under false pretenses. The blacks are now to run the race of life for themselves. They are a large but yet a minor element, even in population; and in everything else they are as but an atom in the great aggregate. Their interests are those of the Southern whites; and, the questions out of which grew their freedom at rest, they will, like other people, naturally consult their own interests. They will naturally fall into the highways of opinion travelled by those who, while better able to shape public policy with their aid, will shape it even without them. In less than five years from the date of the proclamation which declared the fifteenth amendment a part of the organic law of the land, the great mass of Southern blacks will vote with whites on all vital questions of public policy. We mean, of course, those who will vote at all, for it will not be long before a steady numerical decrease in colored voters at the polls will commence. The novelty of the new relation; the opposition shown to their exercise of the elective franchise; the strong appeals of the politicians into whose hands they fell; have thus far controlled them. But with the novelty worn away; their status assured; and the realization that for them is no political future; the din and clatter of politicians will seldom tempt the blacks from the industrial spheres in which is to be solved their problem of civilization. Partisan hatred and rancor will soon have run their course. The fires of the late war are dying out; and we are on the eve of the day when the efforts of sectional extremists, no matter of what partisan fealty, to array class against class and race against race, will visit nothing but the most severe condemnation upon their authors. Though designed as a weakness and a humiliation, the black vote will become to the South an element of strength. To-day New England rejoices over the fifteenth amendment. The "whirligig of time" will turn this jubilation into sorrow; for colored suffrage but doubles the power of those whose vital interests are directly antagonistic to those of New England.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¼ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·20 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·23 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Espress West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 1 Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 18 3m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.

Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
April 19, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

GIRARD AVENUE, above Ash—Stock of Lumber, Machinery, Belting, Tools, Fixtures, etc.
GERMANTOWN ROAD and LAUREL STREET—Hotel and Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN ROAD, Nos. 978 and 980—Two Stores.
LAUREL, Nos. 114, 116, 118—Three brick Dwellings.
WISSAHICKON CREEK, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat, Mansion, and Outbuildings.
HAVERFORD ROAD and FORTY-THIRD STREET—Desirable Lot.
THIRTY-SEVENTH and LOCUST, N. E. corner—Two Lots.
OTIS, N. W. of Girard avenue—Lot.
FRONT (North), No. 1768—Hotel and Dwelling.
ARCH, No. 1609—Valuable Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND (North), Nos. 762 and 764—Two brick Dwellings.
COATES, No. 1635—Modern Dwellings.
WEST, Nos. 732, 734, 736—Three genteel Dwellings.
OLIVE, Nos. 1026, 1028, 1030—3 genteel Dwellings.
VINEYARD, N. E. of Powell—Genteel Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, Nos. 910 and 912—Stable and Dwelling.
TORR, Nos. 909, 911, 913, 915—4 Genteel Dwellings.
HARE, No. 2208—Brick Dwelling.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 818—Brick Dwelling.
WHEAT and KEEFE, S. E. corner—4 two-story Brick Dwellings.
EIGHTEENTH (South), No. 131—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH (South), No. 915—Brick Dwelling.
ADAMS, Nos. 535, 537, 539, 541, and 543—5 Brick Dwellings.
THORP'S LANE, Germantown—Modern Residence.
GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1531—Handsome Modern Residence.
GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1933—Neat Dwelling.
WEST LOGAN SQUARE, No. 218—Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH and WALNUT, N. E. corner—Five-story store.
ARCH, No. 509—Large and valuable Lot, 17 feet inches front.
CAMAC STREET, No. 1835—Modern Dwelling.
PARK, No. 1637—Modern Dwelling.
PIERCE, Nos. 532 and 530—Two Brick Dwellings.
FILBERT, No. 929—Five Brick Dwellings.

STOCKS, ETC.
Executors' Sale.

100 shares Merchants' Union Express Co.
500 shares Cambria Iron Co.
41 shares Bethlehem Iron Co.
400 shares Girard College P. R. W. Co.
62 shares Central Transportation Co.
38 shares Southern Transportation Co.
20 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Pew No. 81 Arch Street Presbyterian Church.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
20 shares Railroad Car Spring Co., Philadelphia.
131 shares American Anti-Incrustation Co.
Also, about 10,000 shares Oil and Mining Stocks.

Executors' Sale—Estate of George Buckius, deceased.

22 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
100 shares New York and Middle Coal Field.
2 shares West Jersey Ferry Co.
11 shares Cooper's Point Ferry Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Stall No. 19 Point Breeze Park.
10 shares Old Township Line Road Co.
60 shares Shamokin Coal Co.
600 shares Keystone Zinc Co.
500 shares New Creek Co. of Virginia.

For other Accounts.

$4000 Morris Canal first mortgage 6 per cent.
$4000 Morris Canal second mortgage 6 per cent.
22 shares Central Transportation Co.
116 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
20 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
10 shares Western National Bank.
30 shares Empire Transportation Co.
100 shares Germantown Passenger Railway. 4 15 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,

April 18, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including special and very attractive sale of

500 CARTONS RICH BONNET RIBBONS

and other millinery goods, by order of a well-known importing house in New York. 4 12 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 13 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 22

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
April 14, 1870.
TO CONNOISSEURS AND LOVERS OF ART.

We have received instructions from Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, now in Antwerp, to say that it being now about eighteen months since he had the pleasure of offering a collection of Paintings in this city, and appreciating the interest manifested in his former sales, has consigned to us 134 Paintings, comprising the best masters of modern art, the larger portion of the collection having never before been exhibited in this country, and received by us direct from the Custom House. The sale will be held

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
April 19 and 20,

and to be sold without the least reserve. Now on exhibition day and evening, with catalogue.

The following artists are represented:—

FOREIGN.

H. F. Schefels,
M. Ten Kate,
W. Verschuur,
Pecrus,
R. Maes,
T. A. Rust,
Walraven,
H. Savry,
Verhoeven Ball,
A. De Braeckeleer,
E. Bidan,
E. Verboeckhoven,
H. Vonseben,
E. Linnig,
L. Schaefels,
Wagner,
A. Wust,
Zelis,
Vermeulen.

Jacob Jacobs,
David De Noter,
Aug. Coomans,
J. De Huysmans,
C. VanLeemputten,
W. Vester,
Spohler,
Marohn,
W. H. Wheelwright,
L. Van Kuyck,
David Col,
Verschuur, Jr.,
A. Van Hamme,
A. Neeteson,
Van Os,
Berlin,
A. Mauve,
M. A. Keokkoek,

Backalowicz,
Theo. Gerard,
Roffiaen,
Carabain,
W. Angus,
A. Eversen,
Robbe,
Stroebel,
H. Maes,
J. Van Lerius,
C. F. De Vogel,
Karl Ooms,
L. Lassalle,
J. H. B. Koekkoek,
Chas. Leickert,
Coene,
Herzog,
J. Walraven,

AMERICAN.

A. Parton, N. Y.,
M. C. Ream,
Jas. Hamilton,
Miss Mary Smith,

E. D. Lewis,
S. C. Waters,
V. De V. Bonfield,
V. Henry Smith,

E. Moran,
Rothermel,
Thomas Moran,
H. C. Bispham.

Also, a portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Steuart, and of Peyton Randolph, President of Continental Congress, in 1774, by C. W. Peale. 4 15 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

On account of non-arrival of goods, straw goods sale advertised for Thursday, April 14, has been postponed until further notice. 4 14

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LARGE SALE OF ABOUT 2000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

NOTICE.—Our Large Opening Sale of Boots and Shoes, Bags and Satchels, etc. (hereafter in connection with our sales of Hats and Straw Goods), which will be held on MONDAY MORNING, April 18, on four months' credit. W. H. FORREST, Auctioneer.

CARD.—We solicit the attention of Consignees and City and Country Buyers to our large and attractive Opening Sale in the Department of Boots, Shoes, etc., on MONDAY, April 18, and thereafter throughout the season.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
4 12 5t No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Monday,
April 18, on four months' credit. 4 15 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 23½
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BEDFORD STREET.

The Board of Health Investigates the Condition of the Locality—A Grand Scouring Process Necessary—Report and Recommendations of the Port Physician.

Attention having been called by THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to the filthy condition of Alaska (formerly Bedford) street, the Board of Health has taken prompt action in the matter, as will appear from the following documents:—

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTH AND SANSOM STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1870.—H. E. Goodman, Port Physician—Dear Sir:—You will please visit house No. 628 Alaska (late Bedford) street, as per notice enclosed, and report to Health Officer.

By order of Board.

WILLIAM P. TROTH, Secretary.

Dr. Goodman made the inspection immediately upon the receipt of the above, and reported as follows:—

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, SOUTHWEST CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STREETS, April 14, 1870—John E. Addicks, Esq., Health Officer—Sir:—I have the honor to report that I visited No. 628 Bedford street, and found every room of this frame "shanty" occupied by white and colored. Front cellar was occupied by fifteen lodgers, and has every night from fifteen to twenty in it. Is about 12x15 feet, no windows, one cellar door entrance, and exceedingly filthy. In this cellar George Franks died last Monday, evidently from drink. Back cellar has one man and woman as lodgers. Alfred Johnson and John Jones (colored) died here about three weeks ago—Johnson sick five days, Jones two days. Rev. Mr. Long thinks these two died of "relapsing" fever. No positive evidence of this fact. There are two small sheds in the yard about 4x7 feet. In one lies the body of Susan Black, who died three days ago. Mary Brannon died three weeks since of drink in second story back. The house and yard were cleaned yesterday, but need whitewashing badly.

The yards of Nos. 630, 632, 634, and 635 are all in a filthy condition, ashes and fecal matter in heaps, and privy wells overflowing.

"The street was cleaned yesterday," but badly, the gutters filled with filthy water; ashes not removed with regularity.

Would recommend all these houses to be whitewashed, privies cleaned, and ashes in yards removed at owners' expense. They should then be policed daily and whitewashed weekly. The cellar rooms should be closed. I would recommend the most decided measures on the part of the Board of Health in keeping this section of the city clean and in a healthy condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. EARNEST GOODMAN.

The following order has been issued by the Board of Health:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S.W. COR. SIXTH AND SANSOM STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1850.—Mr. William L. Williams—Dear Sir:—House No. 628 bedford street (now called Alaska) to be cleaned and whitewashed. Cellar to be closed up as lodging room.

Houses in same street, Nos. 630, 632, 584, and 635, all to be cleaned and whitewashed; yards and privy wells to be cleaned; cellars to be closed up as lodging rooms.

You will give the owners of the above properties notice to have this done within twenty-four hours, and report to me.

By order of the Board of Health.

Respectfully, JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.—Before Alderman Beitler this morning was arraigned George B. Thatcher, a young man, formerly in the employ of Colonel William T. Forbes, United States Pension Agent, No. 718 Sansom street, on the charge of embezzlement. The allegation was, that during the absence of Mr. Owen Sheridan, Chief Clerk, in Europe, Mr. Thatcher acted in his stead, and appropriated to his own use $1800 belonging to the Government.

Mr. Owen Sheridan, Jr., testified—It was through my instrumentality that George B. Thatcher obtained a position in the Pension office, No. 718 Sansom street; I was asked about him and advised it, and became his security; I was absent from the country for some time, and on my return discovered discrepancies between the amounts said to have been paid by Thatcher to the pensioners and the vouchers; an examination of his books showed that, in more than one instance, the sum of a hundred dollars had been overcharged, at one time $250 for $150, and at another $300 for $200; on the 19th of January there appears on the books payments to the amount of $376·20, whilst vouchers recorded only call for $276·20, and on the 21st $302 was marked as paid out, whilst vouchers could be found for only $202. The payment of the moneys during my absence were entirely in his hands. His accounts, as examined, show a deficit of $1800. The defendant has been questioned by me, but could not account for the deficiency, only replying that he did not know how he could have spent so much money in so short a time. The payments were made to pensioners for the pensions due the army September 4, 1869, and the navy, January 1, 1870.

Q. Don't you know moneys have been advanced to pensioners before they were due? A. I don't know; that's none of my business and has nothing to do with the case.

Q. Don't you know such is the case? A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. Don't you know such has been the practice? A. Perhaps it has.

Counsel—Then it is against the law!

The Alderman here interrupted, saying that his office was not the place to enter into details. There was sufficient evidence before him to bind the prisoner over, and he would therefore fix his bail at $2000.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The "Scott Legion" will celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo by a grand banquet at the Wire Bridge Hotel, on Monday evening, 18th instant. Governor Geary and Generals Patterson and Cadwalader will participate.

—The temperance meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Seventh and Washington Square, this evening, will be addressed by Dr. A. A. Willits, Rev. John L. Withrow, and Rev. Herrick Johnson.

—On and after to-morrow the Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Company will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare.

—The case of the District Attorney, which was to have come up for decision to-day, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

—We would advise our railway companies to remove the furnace-like cushions, and once more display the cane or elastic walnut seats.

—General Wagner did not mince matters yesterday, but denounced George Connell as either a knave or a fool, he could not determine which.

—The residents in the suburbs now enjoy the matins of the feathered songsters and the sweet breezes wafted from the freshly springing clover.

—The $25,000 police station-house bill has passed Common Council. Isn't that rather a large sum for a station house? N. B. The ground costs nothing.

—The new park carriages are models of neatness and perfection.

FIRE IN LIBRARY STREET—SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Goldsmith's Hall, on Library street, below Fifth street, made a narrow escape from destruction by fire about six o'clock this morning. The janitor of the building, on opening the front door at the hour above named, found smoke in the entry way, and an investigation revealed the presence of fire in the fourth floor, in the apartment occupied by Jacob Hæhnlen, lithographer. The flames originated in a box in which greasy rags had been thrown, and resulted spontaneously. The box was consumed, and the flames were about communicating to other portions of the structure when discovered. Chief Engineer Downey was sent for, and with a few buckets of water he extinguished the flames.

OLIVE LOGAN'S LECTURE.—To-morrow afternoon, as a supplement to the "Star" course, Miss Olive Logan will repeat her lecture on "Girls." Miss Logan will appear on this occasion by the particular request of a large number of our citizens, and a crowded house may be anticipated. This matinee is given more especially for the benefit of the ladies, who, as a compliment to one of their own sex, are expected to turn out in force. The stage will be handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and with a bright, witty, and entertaining lecture, delivered by a lady of prepossessing appearance, the occasion will be one of more than usual attractiveness.

SENATOR REVELS was serenaded last evening at the residence of Rev. Stephen Smith, No. 921 Lombard street. The new Senator left in the midnight train for Washington, to be on hand to vote to-day on the Georgia bill. The band accompanied him to the depot, giving him a parting serenade.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION

The Settlement of Bills—An Extra Appropriation Needed—A General Wind Up.

A special meeting of the Public Buildings Commission was held to-day at noon in their room in the new Court House. President William S. Stokley in the chair.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Committee on Plans and Architecture, announced that there are certain bills yet unpaid, which have been examined by the Committee on Plans and Architecture and found to be correct; they have also ascertained that all the bills are now in, and they amount in the aggregate to $1654·50. There is at present an unexpended balance of appropriation of $1439·03, thus leaving a deficiency of $215·47.

What is now proposed is the asking of an appropriation from City Councils, in order to make up the deficit. Such, he stated, was the object of the committee in calling the meeting. After some discussion, upon motion it was agreed to that the bills shall be audited and paid as soon as Councils make the appropriation, and that Councils be petitioned to make the same.

Mr. Pugh then offered a resolution providing that the commission adjourn *sine die*, and that the books, papers, furniture, and other property be placed in charge of the Commissioner of City Property for safe-keeping.

Mr. Spering was of the opinion that the commission should not adjourn *sine die*. It is the only lawfully existing commission, the Governor not having signed the bill creating the new one. The only way in which the commission can be dissolved is to repeal the city ordinance which created it. Another meeting probably will not be held for some time. When the new commission comes into power, if it ever does, this commission will transfer all their property to them.

After some argument Mr. Pugh's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Walter then rose and said that he did not wish to frighten the members, but he was about to propose, and would now move, that an additional compensation of $500 be made to Mr. John McArthur, which would run up the deficiency to $715·47.

Mr. Walter supported his motion in an earnest speech, saying that Mr. McArthur had been subjected to a very heavy expense, and had spent his time, skill, and labor for the benefit of the commission, to the detriment of his usual business. The revision of the plans cost Mr. McArthur $1076·30, additional cost being entailed on account of his having to present the plans on the 1st of January. His office, too, has been used for upwards of three months in order to accomplish the views of the commission.

Mr. Dickinson called for the yeas and nays on this motion: he desired to record his vote against it. Mr. McArthur he contended had reported a plan not at all suited to the purposes intended, and yet had been awarded the first premium for the best plan. This plan had been revised, and Mr. McArthur had received $500 for such revision, while others who had presented equally as good plans offered to alter them to suit the views of the commission without extra compensation.

Mr. Watson favored the payment of Mr. McArthur.

Mr. Billington seconded the motion of Mr. Dickinson and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Lovegrove stating that no quorum being present he would move an adjournment. Agreed to.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting of the Joint Committee of Councils on Census was held this afternoon in the Mayor's office. His Honor the Mayor, General Gregory, United States Marshal, a committee from the Commercial Exchange, and a committee from the Franklin Institute, were in attendance. After an interchange of views as to the best plan of obtaining an accurate enumeration of the people of this city, and more especially the industrial interests and resources, Mr. Willits moved for the appointment of a sub-committee, consisting of three members of Councils, three members of the Commercial Exchange, three members of the Franklin Institute, and three members of the Board of Health, to confer with General Gregory in reference to the census. The motion was agreed to.

AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—The house of D. P. McDowell, No. 758 South Eighteenth street, was entered through the back door. In their haste to accomplish their object they alarmed the neighbors, and the thieves left without securing their plunder.

RUN OVER.—Daniel Kane, aged sixty years, residing at Seventh and Locust streets, was run over this morning at Fifth and Locust streets by the carriage of the Shiffler Hose. He was seriously injured, and was removed to his home.

DANGEROUS.—Mrs. Kate Hill, who was stabbed by her husband at the residence No. 1029 Hunter street, last evening, is lying at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The physician attending her this morning pronounced her injuries fatal.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

An Old Woman in Brooklyn Thrashes her Husband so Badly that He is Expected to Die.

On Monday evening last a quarrel took place between Mary and James Donahue, two old people residing at No. 201 Pacific street, near Court, and James who is quite aged, is likely to die from the effects of a fall caused by his wife Mary during the melee. Donohue is, or was, a porter in a wine and tobacco store, near the corner of Front and Beekman streets, and was in the habit of coming home drunk quite frequently. On the evening in question he came home drunk as usual, and they quarrelled. He struck his wife, as she says he often did before, and she in self-defense pushed or struck him back. At all events, James fell against a table, and was so badly injured that the doctor says he cannot possibly recover—perhaps cannot live till morning. He was taken to the residence of his son, in Columbia street, and Mary was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

AGRICULTURAL.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, AND PEACH TREES; extra Dwarf and Standard Shade Trees; large Evergreens, for hedges, and lawns, etc. Address J. PERKINS, MOORESTOWN, N. J. 1t*

MILLINERY, ETC.

GRAND OPENING OF

Spring Millinery and

Straw Goods,

AT

JULIUS SICHEL'S,

Old Store, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street,

New Store, No. 631 N. SECOND Street.

Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.

Colored Linen-Back SATINS, in every desirable shade.

SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.

BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS, in Plain, Plaid and Roman.

STRAW HATS for Ladies and Misses.

FRENCH FLOWERS, the newest styles.

The above goods comprise the newest styles, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

No. 631 NORTH SECOND STREET.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 4 7 thstulm5

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,

No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street

Full information given free of charge.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Army and Navy Orders.

Internal Revenue Statistics.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

French Cabinet Nominations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Judge Noah Davis,

of New York, counsel for the prosecution in the McFarland-Richardson trial, appeared in his seat in the House this morning.

The Howard Investigation.

The evidence before the Howard Investigating Committee to-day was quite racy, and is said to be somewhat damaging to General Howard and his associates of the Freedmen's Bureau. Fernando Wood claims that he has already shown that Howard appropriated large sums of money belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau to erecting the Howard University and for other purposes.

Tariff Matters.

Judge Churchill, of New York, made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of reducing the tariff on Canadian wheat to ten cents per bushel. It is now twenty cents. The committee informed Churchill that they would not offer such an amendment to the tariff bill.

New Mexico.

The enabling act for the admission of New Mexico will be introduced in the Senate next week. It is thought action will be taken in that body earlier than in the House.

Internal Revenue.

A statement showing collections on tobacco in the Southern and Eastern districts of New York for the years 1868 and 1869 gives an aggregate increase in favor of this year of $1,437,776. The aggregate increase in the collection of tax on fermented liquors for 1869 over the previous year is $122,826. No satisfactory calliper having as yet been presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be adopted and prescribed by him for use in the revenue service, there is still an opportunity for the manufacture of good instruments. Mr. Delano gives notice that samples presented at the Internal Revenue Office will meet immediate consideration.

Army Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Brevet Major B. B. Keeler, Captain, unassigned, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordered to duty in the Department of the South.

Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessels, Lieutenant-Colonel, unassigned, will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at Cincinnati, Ohio.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, April 15.—The House has voted favorably on the resolution to report a reading and writing clause in the State Constitution, and against abolishing tax payment requirements on voters. The proposed annexation of Charlestown to Boston has been deferred.

A thinly attended meeting of the friends of the ten hour law was held last night, and resolutions were adopted declaring that as labor is the only source of wealth, it is entitled to legislative protection; that the distinction between labor and capital needs to be maintained, in order that the interest of the former may not be obscured, and that a reduction of the hours of labor is demanded by religion and humanity.

FROM EUROPE.

The Creuzot Strike.

PARIS, April 15.—The *Rappel* newspaper publishes a despatch from La Creuzot, to-day, announcing that the strike among the workmen there had ended for the time being.

The French Ministerial Crisis.

The *Journal Official* to-day contains a decree nominating M. Segris as Minister of Finance, replacing M. Buffet, and charging M. Emile Ollivier with the secretaryship of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in place of M. Daru, and Maurice Richard with that of Public Instruction *ad interim*.

Let Him Laugh Who Wins.

ROME, April 15.—Yesterday a certain number of fathers abstained from assisting at a meeting of the Œcumenical Council when the vote on the *schema* against heterodoxy was taken. Others accompanied their votes with declarations of disapproval of the manner in which the *schema* had been discussed.

THE FRISKY COLONEL FISK.

He Reviews His New Command—How the Woodbine Twineth at the Ninth Regiment Armory.

The 9th Regiment was scanned last night by the eagle eye of Colanel James Fisk, formerly Admiral of the Long Island fleet, comptroller of the destinies of Erie, and grand gold gormandizer of Wall street. The armory in Twenty-sixth street is twined with woodbine, now fragrant as pomegranates on a wall.

Mr. Fisk looked every inch a colonel as, surrounded by his brilliant staff, he with difficulty mounted the stairs that lead to the drill-room, which had been painted perfectly white to symbolize the colonel's character. In his new clothes the great man looked hardly less imposing than the drum-major who waved his baton wildly in the air and danced lightly up and down the room before Mr. Fisk to remind him of the dancing blondes from whom he was temporarily separated. As the soldiers—a really fine and soldierly lot of men—defiled before him, his eye flashed, but not a muscle of his able-bodied face quivered, and not a drop of perspiration oozed from his marble brow.

He bore a striking resemblance to the elder Napoleon—his face was impassive, and his body almost impassable. He had saved sufficient money in the past month to wear a fine pair of white gloves, and to decorate his hat with a nice pink feather. He seemed very proud of these gewgaws, and evidently felt that at last his dearest wish had been accomplished. The spectators beheld the reward of patient toil and untiring industry in the pursuit of military renown; and, though they knew that great actions and striking occurrences—having excited a temporary admiration—often pass away and are forgotten because they leave no lasting result affecting the happiness or misery of mankind; yet, there was a man who had achieved lasting renown, a pair of white gloves, and a pink feather. Under his outer garments he wore a bullet-proof shirt of chain armor, beautifully chased and embossed with gold. Should he fall, like Alaric, he has asked his comrades to bury him in a gold coffin, at the bottom of some rapid river, and his request will be complied with.—*N. Y. World, to day.*

FOURTH EDITION

THE NEW POST OFFICES.

Spanish Priesthood.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Post Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—After a sharp contest of nearly two hours, the House adopted the conference report concerning the New York and Boston Post Office buildings. Mullett's friends endeavored to delay and defeat action on it, but were badly defeated.

The Banking and Currency Committee further considered to-day the bill providing additional banking facilities. The measure is nearly matured, and will provide ample means for banking in all sections of the country. It is the intention of the committee to make it as near as possible the basis of a system for free banking.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Supreme Court

is not in session to-day, owing to this being Good Friday. It will meet again on Monday next.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The bill amendatory of the Census law was taken up, and passed as amended by the substitute of the Senate Committee.

It provides that the census marshals shall include statistics respecting the surviving officers, soldiers, and sailors of the War of 1812, and of the surviving widows, concerning their pensions, etc. It limits the time within which returns shall be made as to population and mortality; increases the compensation of marshals on the Pacific coast, and gives to all marshals eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original census returns required by the eleventh section of the act of 1850.

At 1·15 P. M. the Georgia bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Pomeroy advocated his amendment providing a provisional government for Georgia, and constituting it the Third Military district; directing an election for a new Legislature in November next, at which all persons who by the Constitution are electors shall be entitled to vote; the present Legislature to terminate upon the assembling of its successor on December 13, 1870.

Mr. McCreery moved, in deference to the religious sentiments of a portion of the people of the United States, this being Good Friday, that the Senate now adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Warner made an ineffectual effort to fix a time for taking a vote.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) made an argument in enforcement of the views stated by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). He said the war was still going on in the South, and that the only persons who had been disarmed in the dominion of the Rebellion were the victims of Rebel animosity.

House.

The subject was further discussed by Twitchell, Beck, Coburn, Ferry, and Dawes, when the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the adoption of the conference report. The report was adopted, yeas 102, nays 70. The deficiency bill now only waits the signature of the President.

Mr. Ferriss presented a memorial and resolutions of the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York relating to the exploration of the Arctic regions.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Allison, and against the position of Mr. Dawes, agreed, when it adjourns to-day, to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Twitchell, a member of the Post Office Committee, asked that the minority report on the subject of the New York and Boston Post Office be printed with the majority report.

Mr. Farnsworth, chairman of that committee, objected.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, under the rule assigning the afternoon of the third Friday in each month to the business of the District of Columbia, proceeded to the consideration of that business.

Mr. Cook presented the conference report on the bill to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Clergy.

MADRID, April 15.—In the Cortes yesterday General Prim indicated that a certain time would be allowed during which the clergy must take the oath of allegiance.

Emigrants for Canada.

LONDON, April 15.—Five hundred emigrants sailed from this city yesterday for Canada on the steamship Medway.

Billiard Contest.

It is said that the recent defeat of W. Cook, Jr., by Roberts in the great game of billiards on Thursday last indicates an unaccountable loss of skill on the part of Cook, which is possibly due to the exclusion of the spot stroke.

FROM THE WEST.

The Fire at Medina.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Later reports from Medina, Ohio, say the whole town is burned. The fire originated in a wooden barber shop. The town is built almost entirely of wood, and there were no facilities for extinguishing fires, hence the conflagration. There was a population of about three thousand. As the town is not on the line of a railroad or connected by telegraph, particulars come very slowly.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Shipwreck.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—The steamer N. P. Banks, Captain McCarrick, from Cherrystone, Va., reports the ship Crest of the Wave from Liverpool, with railroad iron, for Baltimore, went ashore on Hogg Island on Sunday night, and all hands were lost. Their bodies had drifted ashore on Cobb's Island.

CARRIAGES.

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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Canada

England and the Colonies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Relations of the Colonies and England.

HALIFAX, April 15.—Mr. Murray's resolutions on confederation, with amendments made by the government, have not yet come up for discussion. The government resolutions will recite the conferring of knighthood on Sir A. T. Galt after his declaration of independence views, and resolve that the British government will be asked to state plainly its views on independence.

The Prince Edward's Island government has received the following:—

DOWNING STREET, March 7, 1870.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 9, of the 5th of February, inclosing copies of reports of your Executive Council on the subject of the terms offered by Canada for the incorporation of the island into the Dominion. These terms are rejected on the ground that they do not comprise a full and immediate settlement of land tenures and indemnity to the Imperial Government for loss of territorial revenues.

It appears to me that the Government of Prince Edward's Island will not act wisely if they allow themselves to be diverted from the practical consideration of their own real interests for the sake of keeping alive a claim against the Imperial Government which it is quite certain will never be acknowledged.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GRANVILLE.

Inspection of Volunteers.

MONTREAL, April 15.—Volunteers from the country continue to arrive here. An official parade and inspection of the whole volunteer force will take place this afternoon on the Champ de Mars.

There is nothing new with respect to the Fenian movement, and everything is quiet on the frontier.

FROM EUROPE.

The Coming Yacht Races.

LONDON, April 15.—Mr. J. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, offers seventy-five guineas as a prize to be contended for by the Yorkshire and Harwich Yacht Clubs in July next, the course being from the station of one club to that of the other—*i. e.*, from Harwich to Hull.

The Spanish Council of State.

MADRID, April 15.—Senor Olozaga has been appointed President of the Council of State.

The Barcelona insurgents are receiving unusually severe sentences at the hands of the Council of War.

The Plebiscitum.

PARIS, April 15.—A meeting of members of the party of the Left in the Corps Legislatif and radical journalists was held last night at the house of Deputy Cremieux, to take action with regard to the *plebiscite*. Gambetta, Jules Ganon, Pelletan, E. Picard, and many other members of the Corps were present. Sixty-two provincial and fourteen Paris journals were also represented. After an informal discussion, it was decided to vote negatively at the *plebiscite*, and to circulate manifestoes against the object of the *plebiscite*.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, April 14, 1870:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	6,353	15
From Port Carbon	1,428	07
From Pottsville	42	04
From Schuylkill Haven	11,596	19
From Pine Grove	1,209	07
From Port Clinton	3,362	13
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	3,614	10
From Allentown and Alburtis	1,982	19
Anthracite Coal for week	29,590	14
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	10,652	16
Total for week paying freight	40,243	10
Coal for Company's use	1,471	09
Total all kinds for week	41,714	19
Previously this year	952,242	15
Total	993,957	14
To Thursday, April 15, 1869	1,071,288	07

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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.

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These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,

CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,

CRESYLIC OINTMENT,

CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthslm

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

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OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 38 WALL Street, New York, March 24, 1870.—Fifty-second Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next.

Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

4 1 21 HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP

LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.

City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

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